

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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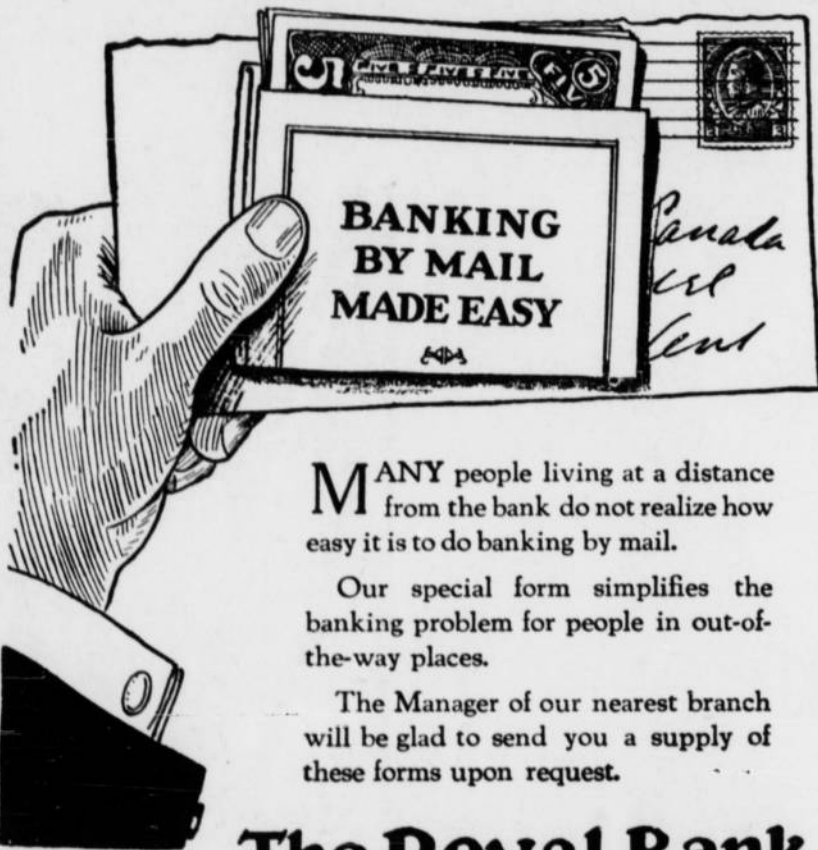
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Inside a Radio Station

An explanation of how sound waves are sent out from a broadcasting studio—By W. A. Dickson

A GREAT many radio fans who have been listening to broadcast programs wish to obtain a knowledge of how speech or music is transmitted, and a great many people have passed it by thinking that it was beyond their comprehension. Looking at it from the outside, it must be admitted that it does seem complicated; however, in the final analysis, it is found to be an extremely simple process, and one that may readily be understood by the novice.

Whenever sound is audible to the human ear, it simply means that the air is vibrating at a certain frequency—that is, it is simply being shaken a certain number of times per second. No matter whether it is the "noise" of a railroad train or the well-regulated series of harmonies made by an orchestra, the sound is the same so far as the microphone is affected. It is merely the vibration of the air. What makes the difference between the two sounds to the human ear is the fact they are vibrating at different frequencies, one of them—the orchestra—is giving out a series of controlled and mathematically-related frequencies, while the railroad train is letting forth a number of frequencies or vibrations which are in no way related to one another.

When middle "C" on the piano is struck there is an air vibration set up which affects the ear. The vibration

if they could strike the ear directly, would be intelligible and enjoyable. Many things, however, happen in broadcasting between the microphone and the loudspeaker or the headphones, as the case may be. First of all, there must be some way of changing these

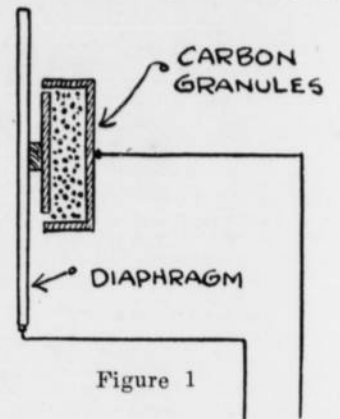


Figure 1

air waves of the air into an electrical current, or better yet, some way of making the waves control an electrical current.

The ordinary telephone employs this process of making an electrical current behave according to the human voice. In other words, the voice governs the current, or changes it, the changes corresponding with the frequency of the voice.

The Microphone

In the studio of a broadcasting station this same thing occurs. The air waves created by the performer pass to the microphone through which a small electrical current is flowing. By the alternate compression and thinning out of the air, the resistance of the microphone is changed so that there is coming from it a very small current of electricity which corresponds exactly to the quality and quantity of the air waves set up in the studio.

In order to understand fully just how this is done, the microphone must be examined and its operation explained. It is composed of two plates between which there are a number of carbon granules. Carbon, particularly in the form of granules or small spherical grains, possesses the peculiar quality of changing its resistance to a very large extent according to the pressure on it. When the granules are loosely thrown together they have a high value of resistance, but when they are compressed, they do not offer nearly so much opposition to the flow of current, and allow, therefore, much more of it to pass. One of the two plates between which the grains are held, is so fixed that it moves easily, while the other is very rigid and will not move. It takes very little pressure to change the pressure between them because of the way they are held together, also on account of the thin-

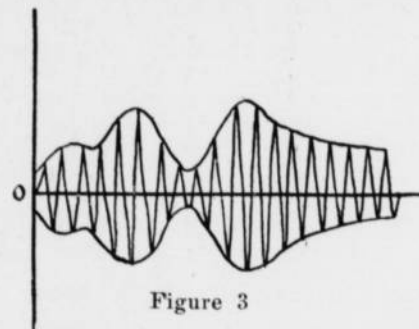


Figure 3

is said to have a "period," or frequency, of 256 per second. If the vibrations or waves in the air could be arranged so that they would be visible, there would be 256 places where the air was compressed, and following each of these ridges, there would be a lighter portion where the air had been thinned out. There would be 256 of these waves every second. Now each of these heavy, compressed ridges of air reach the ear—they flow out from the piano string to all parts of the room where the instrument is situated, as far in fact, as it can be heard—and when it arrives there, because it is compressed and heavier than the thin air following it, it presses the eardrum in. The lighter space following permits the drum to return to its former position, and then the following ridge compresses it again and so on. The sound heard depends entirely upon the number of ridges of heavy air followed by others of light air that strike the ear-drum per second. If there are 256 of them, the note heard will be middle "C." In the case of the orchestra, there may be a dozen or so of these frequencies heard at one time.

The human ear cannot hear all frequencies. The lowest note on the organ is about 16 per second, however there are some people who cannot hear this note, and sometimes it may be felt rather than heard.

From this frequency at the lower end, up to about 14,000 cycles per second are the vibrations within the range of the human ear. Voice embraces a range in the neighborhood of 200 to 3,000 cycles. Of course, these are not what might be called pure frequencies, since each letter or syllable of a word may be composed of a number of frequencies together. However, whether single frequencies or compound, they are sent out in the same way, that is, by waves in the air.

It will be readily understood that the performer before the microphone creates these waves in the air which,

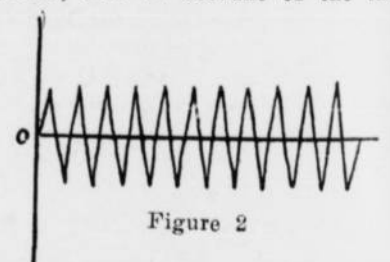


Figure 2

ness of the metal from which one of the plates is made. So the thin plate bends inward, putting great pressure on the carbon granules, which are held firmly between the thin plate, or diaphragm, and the rigid plate forming the back.

The accompanying sketch in Figure 1 shows a microphone in its simplest form. By examining this and knowing something concerning the nature of sound, it is an easy matter to understand how the alternate waves of compressed air which are followed by areas of thinned air, will affect the microphone. The compressed layers will cause the diaphragm of the microphone to bend inward, compressing the

Continued on Page 16

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives save life of government
By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, January 15.—At the conclusion of one of the most intensive debates ever held in the House of Commons, and in the course of which the galleries were packed to repletion, the King government was on Thursday night last sustained by the narrow majority of three.

The debate was upon the amendment of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen to the motion of Hon. Ernest Lapointe that the following day the House should proceed to consideration of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. In the amendment Mr. Meighen declared, in effect, that the government had no right to function by reason of the fact that the prime minister himself had been defeated at the last election, and that his cabinet had been decimated.

The government at the outset, represented by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, offered the House a motion of confidence in the ministry for having retained power and for having summoned parliament pending a decision by the representatives of the people as to which party or group was competent to form an executive and carry on the government.

Raise Point of Order
Mr. Lapointe's motion was challenged by the opposition on the ground that it had not been preceded by motion of notice, and Mr. Speaker withheld judgment on the point of order advanced. Thereupon Mr. Lapointe moved that on

the following day the House should proceed to consideration of the Speech from the Throne, delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General. Mr. Meighen moved an amendment to the effect that by reason of the fact that there was no prime minister in the House, and that the cabinet had been seriously depleted in numbers the administration so called had no right to carry on at all.

The debate during the week was of a high character. Naturally those most interested in the outcome were the 25 Progressive members who had it in their power to defeat the government or to make terms with whatever alternative government might be put in its place. The Speech from the Throne embodying the government's proposals had been delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General, and every member in the House was acquainted with the platform laid down.

Speech Framed for Progressives
There is no doubt that the government in framing its program of legislation had regard for the fact that it depended upon retention of power on the remnants of the Progressive party which during the present session has only about 25. The Speech from the Throne contained promises of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; of a system of rural credits; of the return to Alberta of her natural resources; of a royal commission to enquire into the question of maritime rights, etc. And, incidentally, it contained a declaration that in the opinion of the ministry a general increase in the tariff was not advisable. Progressive members, generally speaking, had no fault to find with the Speech from the Throne.

Probably the main objection to the government's claim to retain office was based on constitutional grounds though it may be said that of the five Progressive members who almost succeeded in defeating the ministry, the majority were actuated by resentment against the Liberal party by reason of the opposition offered to them during the recent elections. The five men in question were: Carmichael, of Kindersley; Faneher, of Last Mountain; Lucas, of Camrose; Boutillier, of Vegreville; and Campbell, of MacKenzie. Only two of these members spoke during the debate in the persons of Messrs. Carmichael and Campbell.

cure a victory for themselves through seduction of independent members, and on Tuesday night Conservative members were so confident of success that they celebrated most vociferously both in the Commons and in the Chateau Laurier. On that night it was reported that eight Progressives would vote for the Meighen amendment. Those mentioned were Messrs. Campbell, of MacKenzie; Faneher, of Last Mountain; Lucas, of Camrose; Beaubien, of Provencher; Miss Macphail, of Southeast Grey; Boutillier, of Vegreville; Evans of Rosetown; and Bird, of Nelson. Continuous caucusing, however, reduced the numbers, and on the following morning the Conservatives ceased to celebrate.

Premier Seeks Western Seat
The government has been sustained. Premier King will seek the seat in Prince Albert which has been offered to him by Charles MacDonald, who, at the recent election forced his two opponents to forfeit their deposits and who was elected by a majority of about 2,800. The prime minister declined to take the early opportunity offered in Bagot, through the death of Mareile, the elected member. There has been much dickering as to his acceptance of a seat in Russell and Prescott. He has finally decided to run in Prince Albert, and to quote his own words, believes that his acceptance of that seat will bring about a bond of friendship between the East and the West.

In the meantime no appointments will be made, and the premier himself cannot say whether any further by-elections will be held for the purpose of increasing its present cabinet. It has been taken for granted at the capital, that Hon. Charles Dunning, premier of Saskatchewan, would be brought into the federal arena as soon as possible. It would appear, however, that Mr. Dunning and his emissaries at the last election advocated in unequivocal terms the absolute elimination of the Progressive party. Yesterday afternoon, Premier King declared that further additions to his cabinet had not yet been decided.

The Speech from the Throne will be proceeded with and there is every prospect that the government will be sustained by an even larger majority on the division which will occur thereon. Thereafter it is the intention of the ministry to bring about an adjournment of the House for a period sufficient to enable the government to reconstruct itself.

was elected president; C. S. Hiddoo, Dinton, vice-president; W. R. Barker, Okotoks, secretary. The board of directors consists of one representative from each local in the constituency.

Mrs. Tomlinson gave a very comprehensive study of current events at the annual meeting of Stratheona U.F.W.A. local, and Mrs. Lang contributed a reading, entitled, Indian Summer. The roll call was responded to with quotations on Giving. After the routine business and election of officers for the new year, tea was served by the hostess, Mrs. Herbert.

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Says King Bound by Promise
Mr. Carmichael, who is a dispassionate man and not given to attempts at political pyrotechnics, flatly declared that the prime minister having informed his audience at Richmond Hill, prior to polling day, that if he did not secure a better majority than he had in the last House he would have no hesitation in advising His Excellency to appoint a successor or to call for a new election, had now no justification for claiming the right to carry on. Mr. Campbell's speech was based on similar arguments.

The Progressive members, re-united under the whipship of H. E. Spencer, held caucus almost continuously in the recesses allotted during the debate. There is no doubt that members of both official parties exerted very considerable influence in an effort to se-

Report Stood Over
The U.F.W.M. convention report which has been unavoidably left out of this issue, will be published in the next Guide, January 27.

George Hoadley Re-nominated
At the annual convention of the Okotoks U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Okotoks recently, George Hoadley was unanimously nominated as U.F.A. candidate in the provincial election. It was decided that a levy be made upon each local of an amount equal to one dollar per member, to raise funds for the forthcoming campaign, and that the executive be given authority to increase the amount if necessary. Hon. George Hoadley and Hon. R. G. Reid, spoke to the evening meeting, which was attended by a large audience. D. S. McIntyre, Okotoks,



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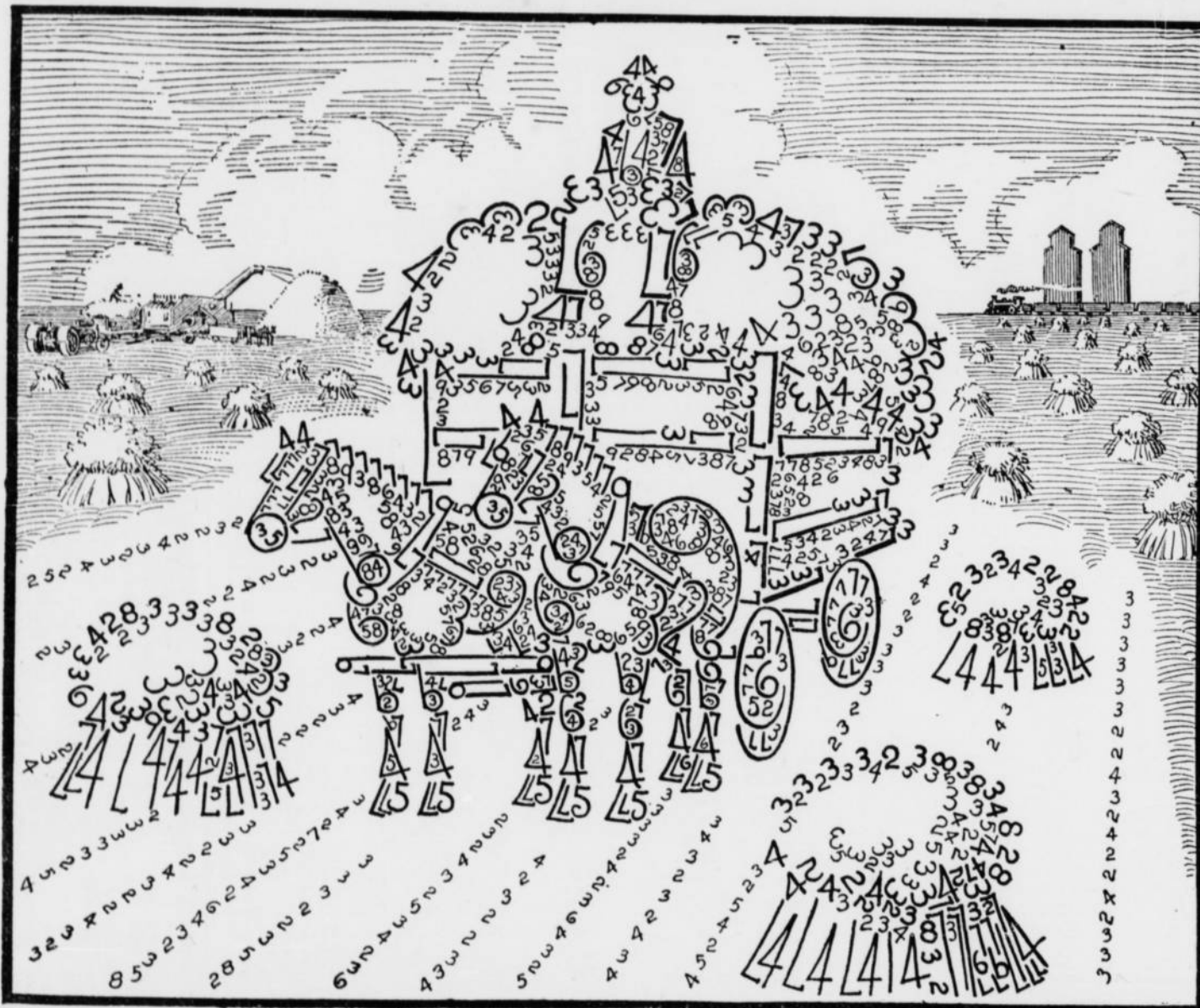
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 20, 1926

The Government Carries On

One of the greatest political struggles in the history of the Canadian parliament was staged at Ottawa last week. It might truthfully be said that the eyes of all Canada were focused on parliament. The spotlight was really playing upon the little Progressive group of 24 members in a House of 245 members. It was for that little group to decide which one of the old historic parties should constitute the government, whether the Liberal government should be allowed to carry on or Mr. Meighen be called upon to form a government in its place.

As a preliminary to the struggle on the floor of the House, Mr. Forke, leader of the Progressives, on the authority of his group, presented a list of questions to Mr. King and Mr. Meighen, and asked the views of the two party leaders. No publicity has been given to the answers received. It is understood, however, that Mr. King pointed to the Speech from the Throne which he regarded as a pretty complete answer to the questions asked. Mr. Meighen, it is understood adhered firmly to his pre-election high tariff policy, promised to complete the Hudson Bay Railway, with limitations as to cost, refused utterly to consider the transferable vote, and offered favorable consideration of a rural credit system. The Progressive attitude towards the two parties was still unknown when the debate was transferred to the floor of the House.

Mr. Meighen succeeded in having the parliamentary debate take place upon his own peculiarly-worded want-of-confidence motion as follows:

In the late general election, the candidates of His Excellency's then advisers, at whose instance the appeal to the country was made, were defeated in a large majority of the constituencies.

That nine ministers of the crown, including the prime minister, were rejected at the polls and have no seats in parliament.

That the party represented in the last parliament by His Majesty's opposition secured in the said election by far the largest support in the popular vote, and has substantially the largest number of members of any party in the present House of Commons.

That those who now assume to be His Excellency's advisers have among them no prime minister with a seat in either house of parliament, and under such circumstances are not competent to act as, or to become the committee of parliament, commonly known as the government, or to address parliament through His Excellency, and their attempted continuance in office is a violation of the principles and practice of British constitutional government.

For four days Liberal and Conservative speakers argued the question. Largely they were arguing and bidding for the Progressive vote. It was clear at the outset that 116 Conservatives would vote for the resolution and 101 Liberals vote against it. Mr. Bourassa made it clear also that he would oppose Mr. Meighen's amendment.

In essence, Mr. Meighen's resolution declared that the party having the largest group should of necessity constitute the government, which is a fundamental principle of the two-party system, but is directly opposed to the principles of the movement which sent the Progressive members to Ottawa. On that particular phase of the question it is difficult to see how any Progressive member could vote for the resolution. On the other hand the Progressive members, due to bitter experience, have little confidence in the King government. They were fully aware that the promises in the Speech from the Throne were put forth in a desperate attempt to hold the Progress-

ive support, but whether they will be carried out time only can tell. At any rate the avowed policy of the government was closely in accord with the principles upon which the Progressives were elected, and they were wise in giving the government an opportunity to implement its promises by legislation.

As it turned out 19 Progressives voted with the government and five with the Conservatives. The two Labor members and Mr. Bourassa supporting the government gave a majority of three. The government now has a mandate to carry on, but it can live only by the support of the Progressive group. That support will, undoubtedly, be available if legislation brought down by the government implements the Speech from the Throne in the spirit of liberalism. Progressive speakers during the debate, made it perfectly clear they were giving no blanket expression of their confidence in the government, but would reserve freedom to support or oppose government measures that may be introduced in the House.

Now that the five Progressives from Saskatchewan and Alberta who voted for Mr. Meighen's amendment have expressed their utter lack of confidence in the King government, the very best method by which they can give honest service to their constituents is by reuniting with the Progressive group. Under the conditions prevailing at Ottawa the Progressive group, today, though small in number, has an opportunity for service perhaps even greater than it had during the past four years, with nearly three times its present membership. The Progressive group, if united, holds the power of political life or death for the King government. If Mr. King and his government have any real intention of giving a truly liberal fulfillment of their policies, we believe that they can count upon Progressive support. But just as soon as Mr. King and his government shows signs of reaction and ruthless violation of pledges, then the sooner the Progressives throw the government out the better. It is better for the country at large to have Conservative policies carried out by a Conservative government than to have a reactionary government masquerading under the name of Liberal.

A Montreal View

As far as accurate knowledge of Canadian prairies is concerned it is curious to note how some of the Montreal papers are as far off today as they were 75 years ago. Here is a quotation from a learned writer in the Montreal Transcript, in 1856:

The Red River is an oasis in the midst of a desert, a vast, treeless prairie, on which scarcely a shrub is to be seen. The climate is unfavorable to the growth of grain; the summer though warm enough is too short in duration, so that even the few fertile spots could with difficulty mature a potato or a cabbage.

This statement is about as far out of range as are some of the editorial utterances of the present day to be found in some of the corporation journals in Montreal city. However, the 1856 viewpoint of the prairie was at that time commonly held by many people in Eastern Canada. The change that has taken place in this country in the comparatively short space of 75 years is without parallel in the history of the world.

During the next 25 years it is within the power of the settlers here on the prairies to make even a greater transformation. Elsewhere in this issue an article by Norman M. Ross, superintendent of the Dominion Forestry Station, at Indian Head,

describes the most approved method of growing windbreaks and shelter belts around prairie homesteads, and the advantages that can be derived from such protection. This is one form of protection with which every prairie farmer should be heartily in accord. There is a wide range of trees, both deciduous and evergreen, which are perfectly hardy, and are rapid growers in our prairie soil. The Dominion Forestry Station was established for the purpose of providing these trees free or at very small charges to farmers on the prairies, and thousands of farmers have already built up magnificent shelter belts around their homes.

The cost of developing substantial shelter belts is very low, and the labor required for planting and cultivating during the first few years would hardly be missed. The benefits to be derived are immeasurable. Not only will there be greater comfort for the family, but the fuel bills will be reduced, the livestock will benefit, and the feed bills will not be so heavy. A farm home which is well surrounded by trees, all things being equal, will bring a higher price when the owner comes to sell than will the farm which is lacking in the beauty and the comfort afforded by trees. Anything worth while is worth some preparation in advance. Applications for trees should be sent in to the Forestry Station at Indian Head before the first of March, in order to get the trees in the spring of 1927.

Alberta Coal for Ontario

The question of putting Alberta coal into Ontario at a price which will make it attractive to Ontario consumers, is interesting both the Ontario and Alberta governments very keenly. A few days ago, Premier Ferguson, of Ontario, issued the following statement:

The Alberta mines at present operate only a few months of the year. If their production were increased, and they worked for a longer period each year, or all the year round, I think the cost of production per ton could be materially reduced. The miners at present have to be paid to maintain them for the whole year, for only a few months' work. It seems to me that if they had work all the year round, or for a greater part of it, they could be paid as much or more than at present, and yet reduce the cost per ton of mining the coal.

The railway equipment is available for seven months of the year to handle this coal business—from January 1 to August 1. At the time of the test shipment we had cost experts go into the thing very thoroughly. The C.N.R. very kindly made their books available to us. We found that at \$7.00 a ton the railways did not lose anything, and did not make anything. This rate paid the actual cost of hauling the coal, and interest on the money invested in the equipment used. It did not leave anything over for profit.

I feel very strongly that even though at this figure the railways would not be making any profit, the general benefit to the community at large would more than offset that fact.

This will be very interesting news both to the people of Ontario and Alberta, as it was stated that the Alberta government wanted to check the costs at the time of the trial shipment last spring, but that permission was denied them by the C.N.R. management. Mr. Ferguson's announcement that the C.N.R. has opened its books to his government, and that the railway company sustained no loss in hauling the coal at \$7.00 a ton, holds out very considerable promise of developing an important market for Alberta coal in Eastern Canada.

Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, was in Ontario recently, conferring with various

bodies upon this matter. If Alberta coal can be put into Ontario on a business basis, as Premier Ferguson's statement would indicate, it should be a good thing for all parties concerned.

Reforming an Upper Chamber

The Labor government in New South Wales has been annoyed very greatly during the past year or two by the Upper Chamber, or Legislative Council in the state parliament, which irresponsible body has butchered considerable important legislation sent up from the Lower House. The Labor premier, Hon. J. T. Lang, declares that the aim of the Upper Chamber is to discredit the government, and he has, consequently, decided upon a course of action to bring the Upper Chamber to its senses.

Under the constitution of New South Wales the Upper Chamber consists of not less than 21 members, who are appointed by the Crown for life, but that number may be increased at any time. There were, in fact, 74 members in the Upper Chamber when the last Labor bills were mutilated. Premier Lang and his government recommended to the governor of the state, the appointment of 25 new members to the Upper Chamber, who would be favorable to the government, and consequently give a government majority in the legislative council. The 25 were appointed. It is freely predicted that this is a first step towards the abolition of the Upper House.

If our own constitution would permit the government to appoint extra members of our Senate, it might afford a solution of our federal problem here in Canada, but the number of senators is fixed and determined at 96, and cannot be increased without B.N.A. Act amendments. The government of New South Wales is fortunate in being able to increase the membership without constitutional restrictions in the same way

that the government of Britain can increase the membership in the House of Lords. Unless the Legislative Council in New South Wales is abolished pretty soon, there seems great danger that there will be a considerable portion of the population in membership in the Upper House. This latest increase makes 99 members, whereas there are only 36 members in the federal Senate of Australia, 96 in the United States and 96 in Canada. They run heavily to numbers in New South Wales.

A Lost Opportunity?

A mining company operating in the mountains of the western states has confided to us that they have a wonderful proposition. Geologists have ascertained that they have huge quantities of gold not far from where they are now working, and "eminent mining engineers" have demonstrated that it will be a wonderfully profitable proposition. In a most unselfish spirit they have offered to let us in on the "ground floor" and will sell us their stock at \$10 for \$100 shares. This stock is "certain to increase in value very rapidly," and will shortly be worth from \$100 to \$200 per share. By a few minutes' work with pencil and paper, we ascertained that through a comparatively small investment we might in the course of about a year realize fabulous profits, and be able to retire to Florida or California. Suddenly, however, we remembered that a gold mine was "a hole in the ground surrounded by liars," and we decided that it would be unfair to accumulate wealth so rapidly without working for it. We are still working.

The establishment of the Mantle Memorial Fund by a bill now before the Saskatchewan legislature, is an excellent appreciation of the splendid service rendered to agriculture in Saskatchewan by the late Major Mantle.

He was deeply interested in the education of the farm boys, and it is peculiarly fitting that the memorial fund should be used to found a scholarship in the university for the farm boys of the province.

It is stated that in October, Canadian wheat went out through American ports to 21 different countries, and the shipments to 15 of these countries in the aggregate were so small that they had to go in small parcels in regular steamship liners. It is further stated that regular service with these countries is not available from Montreal and less from St. John and Halifax. Let the whole matter be investigated. The public are entitled to the facts. If it is the government, the Railway Commission or the Canadian National Railway officials who are keeping the lid on the facts, they have been doing it entirely too long.

It is announced that the member for Prince Albert, Sask., Charles McDonald, M.P., will resign and that Premier King will be the Liberal candidate, feeling quite sure of election, as both the Progressive and Conservative candidates lost their deposits in the late general election. Mr. King says he feels that by representing a western constituency he will be "creating a bond" between East and West. The West is not carried away by the prestige of having both Mr. Meighen and Mr. King representing prairie constituencies. What the people out here want is results—of the practical common-sense utilitarian variety. If Mr. King will cease to wobble and will carry out his pledges honestly and pursue a genuinely liberal policy, he won't need to worry about the "bond."

Premier King may now think that it is worth while to have some convictions and make an attempt to live up to them.



"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating"

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Give some thought to Organization for coming Provincial Election

THE twenty-third annual convention of the U.F.M., held at Brandon, January 12 to 15, was a new milestone in the progress of the Manitoba farmers' organization. The program of the convention, in addition to the usual reports and a considerable number of important resolutions, included educational features of exceptional interest, and delegates and visitors alike returned to their homes feeling that the four days spent in Brandon had been most profitable, and with renewed enthusiasm for the work of the organization. While the discussions on the various resolutions were at times keen and spirited, the proceedings were entirely harmonious, differences of opinion being merely as to the best method of reaching the objective in view. One of the most important subjects dealt with was the step which should be taken to organize for the provincial election, which must take place before the end of next year. With the exception of one or two individuals the convention appeared to be unanimous in its desire to see the present provincial administration continued in office, and after declaring confidence in the government it was decided to offer to it the co-operation of the executive of the U.F.M. in the calling of a convention to formulate a policy and set up an organization for the coming election. Both Premier Bracken and Attorney-General Craig addressed the convention, Mr. Bracken giving an interesting exposition of the provincial finances and Mr. Craig reviewing the legislative record and achievements of the administration. Both of the ministers received a very cordial reception. The chief educational feature was a series of four addresses on Co-operation, by Professor C. R. Fay, an international authority on the subject, formerly a professor of Cambridge University, England, and now in the department of economics at Toronto University.

There was every evidence in the convention that the U.F.M., after a period of difficulty, is once more definitely on the up-grade. There was an increased attendance at the convention, an increased membership was reported, a deficit in the financial statement had been turned into a small surplus, and everything pointed to a revival of interest in the work of the organization. President A. J. M. Poole, who was re-elected by acclamation, and secretary D. G. McKenzie, won high praise for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. Business throughout the convention proceeded with despatch, and by six o'clock on Friday, all resolutions had been disposed of, leaving the evening free for the program of speeches.

Preliminaries

The main convention opened at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with the auditorium of the First United Church well filled with delegates and visitors. The National Anthem having been sung, devotional exercises were led by Rev. Dr. Cook, and President Poole then introduced Mayor Cater, who on behalf of the people of Brandon heartily welcomed the convention to the city. His Worship referred to the interdependence of city and country, saying that the large crop produced by the farmers of the West last year had already been reflected in bigger and better business throughout the Dominion, congratulated the farmers on the success of the wheat pool and particularly complimented the U.F.M. on the work of the Women's Section as revealed by the reports and discussions of the previous day. Mayor Cater also extended an invitation to the association to again meet in Brandon in 1927. A suitable reply to the Mayor's address of welcome was made by Thomas Wood, of Wingham.

I. B. Griffiths, M.L.A., Binscarth, was unanimously elected convention secretary. A telegram from J. L. Brown, M.P. for Lisgar, which was received with applause, was read regret-

ting that the meeting of parliament prevented him being present at the convention, which he had not previously missed for 20 years, and conveying the good wishes of himself and his fellow members at Ottawa.

The presidential address was then delivered by A. J. M. Poole, who was followed by the president of the U.F.W.M., Mrs. S. E. Gee. These earnest and thoughtful utterances, which are reported on another page, were listened to with great attention and evident appreciation by the convention.

The Year's Activities

The report of the Board of Directors, a detailed record of the many activities and accomplishments of the association during the past year, was presented by W. G. Weir, vice-president. The report showed that a large number of the resolutions passed at the last convention had been put into effect, particularly those relating to provincial affairs which had been acted upon by the Bracken government. In federal affairs and in transportation questions, the association had co-operated with the other provincial organizations, through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and in this field also important gains had rewarded the efforts made, including a reduction in the freight charges on seed grain. The steps taken to stimulate interest in the U.F.M. work and to increase the membership were outlined and it was reported that the membership had grown from 5,334 in 1924 to 6,445 in 1925. The financial position had been greatly improved, due largely to voluntary donations by locals amounting to \$1,070. The activities of the association as outlined in the report also covered such things as debating contests, the encouragement of co-operative marketing, the study of banking conditions, and the situation with regard to mortgage loans, educational questions and other matters in which it was necessary to advance the viewpoint and protect the interests of the farmers.

The secretary of the U.F.M., D. G. McKenzie, and of the U.F.W.M., Miss M. E. Finch, also presented reports, summaries of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Close Touch with Pools

Discussion of the above reports opened the afternoon session. Several of the delegates, including G. McLaren, Pipestone, and W. R. Wood, of Winnipeg, a former secretary, spoke in appreciation of the work of the board and the secretaries, and the only criticism came from Ben Richardson and Rev. Dodds, who called attention to the fact that none of the co-operative marketing associations, such as the grain pools, the poultry and egg pools, the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association and the livestock pool, had been given a place in the convention program. Mr. Dodds

moved that representatives of each of these organizations be given 15 minutes to report upon their progress during the year.

The secretary explained that the next report on the program, that of the U.F.W.M. Marketing Committee, was devoted to the activities of these organizations, and that if any delegates required further information the representatives of the pools would be able to give it. Mr. McKenzie also said that several of the pools had made arrangements to have stands in the convention building where literature could be obtained and their officials interviewed. An amendment moved by Mrs. Elliott, that the program arranged be adhered to was carried by a large majority.

A question was asked as to the work in the recent federal election of the provincial committee set up as a result of a resolution passed at the last convention, and on which the Central board of the association appointed five members. It was arranged that the secretary of the Political Committee, Thomas McIlworth, of Teulon, should present a report at a later time.

The reports of the Board of Directors and the two secretaries were unanimously adopted.

The report of the U.F.W.M. Marketing Committee, was submitted by Mrs. E. J. Blow. W. A. Landreth, president of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, answered a number of questions on the work of that organization, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the auditors, submitted by Roy McPhail, was also unanimously adopted after a number of questions had been answered.

Council of Agriculture Report

A report upon the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with which the U.F.M. is affiliated, was presented by J. W. Ward, secretary. Mr. Ward explained that the council, which consists of the executives of the provincial organizations and farmers' companies, exists primarily to bring the leaders of the farmers' movement throughout Canada together for consultation, and to provide a channel through which all the organizations may take united action on national and inter-provincial problems. During the past year the council had succeeded in securing the distribution to the provincial governments, by the federal finance minister, of the surplus funds of the Wheat Board, to be used for the benefit of agriculture, the passage of a law establishing equality as between men and women on the grounds on which divorce may be granted, the amendment to the Bankruptcy Act so that farmers who were hopelessly involved might make use of its provisions, and a reduction in the freight rate on seed grain, and had prevented a change in railway classification rules which would

have made impossible the co-operative purchase of tractor fuel by local associations at a large saving. In co-operation with the wheat pool, the council had also secured many changes in the Grain Act of advantage to the producers. The research and educational activities of the Council were also outlined.

Interest in Production Problems

An interesting address on Corn Production in Manitoba, was given by G. McLaren, Pipestone, who quoted facts and figures from his own experience and that of his neighbor's to show the profitability of this crop.

Resolutions were reached before the close of the afternoon session, the first being two amendments to the constitution. Both of these were carried, their effect being to provide for a family membership of \$5.00 to include all members of a family over 16 years of age living under one roof, and to have the nomination and election of district directors conducted by ballot, as is already the case with other district officers.

It was decided to ask that income tax forms, both provincial and Dominion, be made available for farmers early in the year, so that returns may be compiled before the busy season commences.

J. M. Allan, on behalf of the Brandon District Association, moved "That in the opinion of this convention some step should be taken by our provincial association to provide a memorial to the late Roderick McKenzie." Mr. Allan who was for many years a neighbor of the late Mr. McKenzie, paid a high tribute to the first secretary of the provincial association, and said that in honoring his memory they would be honoring themselves. He suggested that the memorial might take the form of a scholarship at Manitoba Agricultural College, and that the sum of \$5,000 should be raised by public subscription to produce an annuity of \$250. The details, however, would have to be worked out by a committee and his resolution only covered the principle of the proposal.

Peter Wright seconded, and the resolution was supported by C. H. Burnell, ex-president of the U.F.M., and other old associates of the late Mr. McKenzie. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Joint Session With Livestock Assn's

The Wednesday evening session was a joint meeting with the Manitoba Livestock Associations and was very largely attended. The speakers were R. J. Speers who discussed Selecting and Feeding Cattle for Export. Prof. C. R. Fay, of Toronto University, who gave an illustrated lecture on England Today and One Hundred Years Ago; and John Horton, who spoke on the Hudson Bay Railway, and showed interesting lantern slides of the railway, the country through which it passes and the harbor works. Music by the Brandon Male Quartette added to the enjoyment of the evening.

Poole Again Heads U.F.M.

Resolutions and the election of the president constituted the program of the convention on Thursday morning. The nominating ballot for president brought forward 15 names, but all of the nominees withdrew except the retiring president, A. J. M. Poole, of Kelwood, who was thus unanimously re-elected.

It was decided to ask the telephone commission to institute a general ring on all party lines. It was explained that a general ring, which is used on some rural lines in Saskatchewan, was a special signal which called all subscribers on the line to the phone. It was used to announce matters of general interest, such as social gatherings, and farmers' meetings, and to give the alarm in case of fire.

Support Bracken Government

The most spirited debate of the convention took place on a resolution offered by the Central board, as follows:

"Whereas, the administration of public affairs in the province by the

United Farmers of Manitoba

Financial Statement

| Receipts | |
|--|-----------|
| Cash on hand and in Bank of Montreal, January 1, 1925..... | \$ 425.35 |
| Donations | 1,071.35 |
| Membership dues | 6,444.40 |
| Convention fees and pool..... | 500.85 |
| Educational grant U.G.G..... | 2,500.00 |
| District dues | 10.75 |
| Legal fee | 2.00 |
| Mimeographing | 9.45 |
| Supplies sold to locals..... | 156.46 |
| Passenger Ass'n deposit returned | 25.00 |

| Disbursements | |
|---|-----------|
| Board meetings U.F.M. | \$ 314.65 |
| Board meetings U.F.W.M. | 255.45 |
| Canadian Council of Agriculture fee | 200.00 |
| Canadian Council of Agriculture, expenses of delegates..... | 134.05 |
| Convention expenses | 693.56 |
| District dues | 2.25 |
| Exchange | 18.75 |
| Executive meetings U.F.M. | 184.70 |
| Executive meetings U.F.W.M. | 191.10 |
| Field work | 656.20 |
| General expense | 40.99 |
| Legal expenses | 52.29 |
| Postage | 221.00 |
| Excise stamps | 15.00 |
| Printing | 224.98 |
| Rent | 984.00 |
| Stationery and office supplies.... | 150.55 |
| Salaries | 5,945.00 |
| Telephone | 223.39 |
| Business tax | 71.28 |
| Advance to Political Ass'n..... | 50.00 |
| Cash in bank, December 31, 1925 | 491.42 |
| Passenger Ass'n deposit..... | 25.00 |

\$11,145.61

\$11,145.61

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U.F.M. President's Address

IN presenting his presidential address at the U.F.M. annual convention in Brandon last week, President Poole congratulated the delegates on having a larger membership than for several years past, and an improvement in the financial position of the U.F.M. He had found a revival of interest in the work of the association and a greater confidence in its results.

"In reviewing the year" said Mr. Poole, "it will be generally agreed that the outstanding feature from the point of view of the farmers of Western Canada has been the success of the grain pool organizations. The arrival at the point of organizing these voluntary marketing bodies was after a course beset with many subtle dangers. There were times when popular prejudice and the trend of ordinary thought seemed to set strongly in the direction of other forms of marketing, forms that could not have yielded the results we may confidently expect from the pools. We will do well to remember the unselfish and courageous leadership which did not waver in adherence to the voluntary pool idea.

"Having achieved a very gratifying measure of success in their initial efforts, it remains for the farmers to keep closely and intelligently in touch with the pool organization, seeing to it that efficient and economical management is maintained, that every policy adopted is the product of full and deliberate consideration based on a complete knowledge of all the facts,



A. J. M. Poole

and that the fine spirit of generous and wholehearted co-operation is never invaded by anything savoring of faction or of any interest narrower than that of the common good and the desire to serve the best interests of the largest possible number of our people. If this is done we may confidently predict that the grain pooling system we have established will continue to prove not only a means of economic betterment but a powerful influence working toward the social development and unification of our people as a whole.

Should Face Facts

The president pointed out that greater production and fairer prices had made some general improvements but not sufficient yet to keep the young people on the farm.

"As I see it," he declared, "a necessary requisite to an economic betterment of agriculture is a frank and honest acknowledgment on the part of the business world outside of agriculture that there can be no improvement in business without an improvement in agriculture, and that as yet there is no justification for the view that the problem of permanently establishing our farming industry is entirely solved."

Mr. Poole quoted the president of the International Harvester Company, last November, as follows:

"The recent improvement in agri-

Mr. Poole finds organization in better shape---Prospects more encouraging---Continued efforts necessary

cultural conditions, and the present satisfactory price-level of most farm products, cannot safely be taken as indications of permanent stability.

"We are inclined today to base all these studies on a comparison of pre-war price levels with the prices of today. As I see it, the fundamental trouble in the agricultural situation dates back far before that time and actual earnings of the people engaged in agriculture were then very low as compared with earnings in other industries.

"Theoretically, the farmer was supposed to benefit by tariff protection, the same as industry, but practically it very seldom happened that he benefited

by this to any marked extent, because of the simple fact that on all staple commodities we were exporting such a large percentage of what was produced that the tariff was not effective and the world level of food prices determined the price he got for his produce here.

"It is my notion that a large percentage of our banking institutions and many lines of industry are very much disposed to sidestep this question at the present time, and newspaper writers and so-called economists find an improved feeling in certain sections of the country and fill the papers with bombast as to the come-back of the farmer, but in our industry we are too

close to the actual facts to have any illusions on this subject. . . ."

Diversified Farming

"We fully appreciate the need for more diversified farming and improving the quality of our products as a means to the solution of the farm problem" said Mr. Poole. "Our farmers are steadily recognizing that we must do something more than grow wheat. Conditions are forcing us to a realization that we must adopt a system of crop rotation and a more balanced method of farming, adopting the best methods of soil tillage and supplementing our revenue from the grain crop with livestock, poultry and dairy products.

"As an organization we are endeavoring to encourage our farm people to do this kind of thing. To co-operate with and make more use of the Agricultural College and the trained expert assistance to be had there. To make more use of our local associations and district conventions for the discussion of all these phases of farm operations and for getting the personal experience of individual farmers who have made a particular success in any line of agriculture.

"The extent to which our farm people are adjusting their methods of farming is proceeding just about as fast as can be expected under the circumstances. It is not easy to change readily from a straight grain-growing

U.F.M. Secretary's Report

THE following extracts from the secretary's report presented by D. G. McKenzie, cover the main points of the year's activities:

"During the year every encouragement was given to the development of co-operative marketing of all farm produce, and co-operative purchasing of many farm supplies. Much attention was given to the newly-enacted Grain Act. In co-operation with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, we fought to retain the statutory rates of the Crow's Nest agreement and protect the interests of agriculture in all matters relating to freight costs and regulations. We continually pressed for the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and brought to the attention of loaning institutions the necessity for more favorable credit conditions, and we presented to both provincial and Dominion governments the demands of agriculture in matters of legislative enactment.

"The total paid-up membership dues received as shown to December 31 stands at 6,438, an increase of 1,112, or 20 per cent. over a year ago. This increase is partly attributable to the campaign of November and December, 1924, and also to the devoted and energetic manner in which many delegates responded to the appeal of our last convention. As illustrative of what can be done by personal initiative and energy, the delegates from the Minto local to our last convention went home and organized a personal canvass, resulting in a membership for 1925, of 186, thus establishing Minto in the proud position of being our banner local for the past year. Other 'top-notchers' were: Buttrum, with 141 members; Sperling, with 115 and Portage la Prairie with 95, followed closely by a number of others well over 75. Encouraging though this is, yet there are a number of locals that we know to be functioning and which have not remitted their 1925 dues. A number of secretaries seem dilatory, too, in bringing to the attention of their locals much of the information and literature sent out by the Central office. Early in September, a questionnaire on banking was sent out to approximately 350 locals, and up to December 31, only 31 replies were received.

Many Locals Increase

"Many locals have already reported very material increases in membership for 1926. In Macdonald constituency seven locals, showing a combined membership of 176 for 1925, have already reported a total of nearly 400 for the new year. Similar results are being obtained in many districts in the province and give every hope of securing a very marked increase in membership for 1926. It should be noted that in every case these results are obtained by personal canvass and are indicative of what can be accomplished when the local board carefully organize their work.

"The office staff during the year

has been composed of your general secretary, who had to continue, in addition to his ordinary duties, the responsibilities of bookkeeper, the secretary of the U.F.W.M., who had to do practically all her own stenographical work, and one stenographer.

Office Very Active

"Personal attendance at meetings, such as committees of the legislature, Canadian Council of Agriculture, district conventions, board of railway commissioners, grain commission, committee re economic conference, 'On-to-the-Bay' Association, committees of Winnipeg Board of Trade, conferences on freight rates, and immigration, etc. Perhaps worthy of special mention is the work done in respect to disputed claims with railways, produce dealers and fraudulent creditors, etc. Several such claims have been satisfactorily settled without recourse to law with a resultant saving to many farmers.

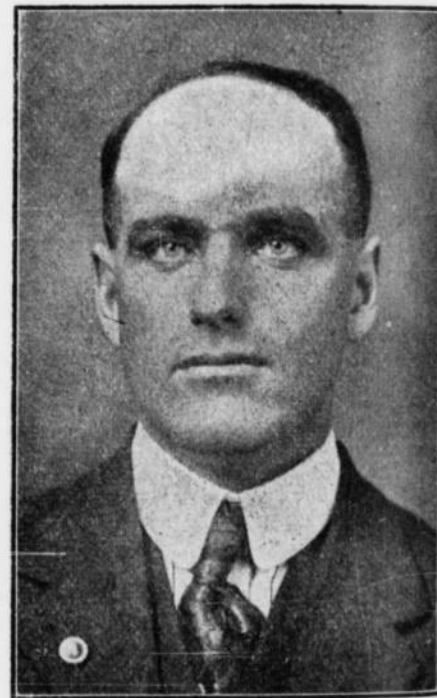
"During the year, your secretary addressed numerous meetings and made two trips to Ottawa with delegations to the government. The secretary of the Women's Section also spent a considerable time in field work. This meant that both secretaries were absent from the office for considerable periods, usually in those periods of the year when office work is heaviest. This militates against satisfactory office service, but is unavoidable.

"Annual report forms received from local associations indicate a wide range of activities. Co-operative buying and selling, beautifying of school grounds and cemeteries, etc., organizing plowing matches and community sales, securing improvements to local stock yards, loading platforms, etc., building of community halls, holding short courses in agriculture, and community subjects, organizing for political action, securing addresses by competent speakers, engaging in educational and social activities, and developing oratorical and debating contests and public speaking—these are indicative of the work in which our locals are engaged.

Co-operative Buying

"As illustrative of the local benefits received through organization, the Rosenort local engaged very actively in co-operative purchasing. Early in 1924, the officers of this local initiated a move to organize for the purchasing of their fuel and lubricating oil requirements. Approximately \$3,200 worth of stock was sold locally. Of this \$2,600 was required to purchase half-an-acre of land and build permanent storage tanks. The turnover for the year was 21 cars of fuel oil and one of lubricating oil. After retailing the gasoline at 27 to 28 cents per gallon, kerosene at 17 to 18 cents, and lubricating oil at from 50 to 70 cents, they were able to make a profit of roughly \$3,000 on the year's business. They thus made a profit of nearly 75 per cent. on their invested capital as well as secured their fuel requirements

Continued on Page 20



Donald G. McKenzie

proposition to a more diversified method and the process is particularly slow if you have not the ready capital to assist in making the change. . . ."

Farm Credits

Continuing Mr. Poole said, in part, as follows:

"This suggests an immediate need of agriculture and provides an opportunity to our loaning institutions for making a real contribution to the developing of our basic industry. The government of Manitoba is to be commended for the material assistance they have rendered in reducing interest charges to 6½ per cent. on farm mortgage loans. But in addition to money being provided for long-term loans at reduced rates of interest, something must be done to provide intermediary loans on terms that will facilitate and stimulate primary production.

"The farmer realizes that in addition to improving his methods of farming he must build up his own co-operative marketing enterprises. The recently organized grain pool, the United Grain Growers' Limited, the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, the cattle pool, the egg and poultry pool, are all institutions created for the purpose of enabling the farmer to market his produce economically and efficiently that he

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That Shelter Belt of Yours

Some general observations on farm tree planting

By Norman M. Ross

where water stands for a day or so at the roots it will be killed out.

Enthusiastic About Evergreens

The evergreens—spruce, Scotch pine, Lodgepole pine and Jack pine, are undoubtedly the most valuable windbreak material available for prairie planting, as they are effective both winter and summer, and one or two rows of these conifers are as good as eight to ten rows of the broadleaf trees. It is true they do not grow very fast at first, but once established the average rate of growth is as fast as most of the deciduous trees.

On the nursery at Indian Head we have found that the Scotch pine appears to produce more wood in 19 years than any other variety, excepting perhaps the poplars. This fall we made thinnings in a Scotch pine plantation covering three-quarters acre, cutting out only the poorer trees and those that had been damaged by snow, and these thinnings produced four and one-half cords of good saleable fuel, and left the plantation in splendid shape for further growth.

The spacing in this plantation was originally three feet by four feet, with alternate rows of Scotch pine and white spruce, and no thinning was done till the fall of 1925 that is, after 20 seasons of growth. The average height of the Scotch pine by measurement was 25 feet, the maximum height 27 feet, and maximum diameter six and three-quarter inches. After the thinning the number of trees still standing shows an average spacing of a little less than five by five feet. No spruce were cut out though some had died owing to suppression.

The results of this plantation are given as we so often hear farmers claim that planting four by four feet is too close. Our experience would indicate that under average farm conditions this is the best spacing, and that no thinnings are necessary at least for 15 years, even in the case of our fastest-growing varieties.

By all means where at all possible, these hardy evergreens should be used to supplement every prairie shelter belt. Sometimes in districts where rabbits are very numerous these may do a lot of damage to young pines, but otherwise in normal seasons no difficulty should be experienced in getting the young plants to grow.

Shade Intolerance

As a general rule the evergreens are planted in a single or double row on the inside of the broadleaf shelter belt, and here we would like to offer a word of warning. Do not plant the evergreens too close to the other trees. Keep them at least 10 to 16 feet away, and in any event watch them closely, and as soon as it is seen that the branches of a poplar, willow or maple are coming close to the evergreens, cut these branches off immediately, or in many cases it would be better to cut the trees out entirely.

This fall I saw what would otherwise have been an ideal spruce windbreak practically ruined by over-crowding from an older belt of maple growing alongside. Remember that the spruce and Scotch pine are far more valuable than any broadleaf tree for shelter, and never hesitate to cut the latter out if it threatens to stunt the growth of the evergreen.

Friendly Towards Ash

Evergreens to do best must have free room for development, and for that reason do not do well as a rule mixed with the deciduous trees. The one exception appears to be when planted with ash. On the nursery at Indian Head we have some excellent plantations of Scotch pine, Lodgepole pine and Jack pine, planted in alternate rows with ash set

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girdled by mice. Several thriving plantations which have been seriously damaged in this way following mulching have been reported. A mulched plantation also runs serious risk of being burned, as in the dry season the mulch is very inflammable.

A Popular Question Answered

Pruning is a question which comes up most frequently, but in a belt set out for shelter purposes general pruning simply defeats the very object for which the belt was established. It not only lessens the effectiveness of the belt as a shelter from wind, but it opens up the ground so that grass can get a good foothold and also permits of much greater evaporation of moisture.

Pruning will not, as many think, increase the height growth of the trees. As the trees get older, say after 15 or 16 years, some judicious pruning and thinning may be advisable to give more room to the more valuable varieties, which possibly may be getting overcrowded by some of the shorter-lived but more rapidly growing sorts. Thinnings made at that age may not only improve the plantation but the wood cut out will be large enough to have some value for fuel purposes.

The kinds of trees best suited for prairie shelter belts may be divided into two classes—deciduous and evergreen. Among the deciduous we have

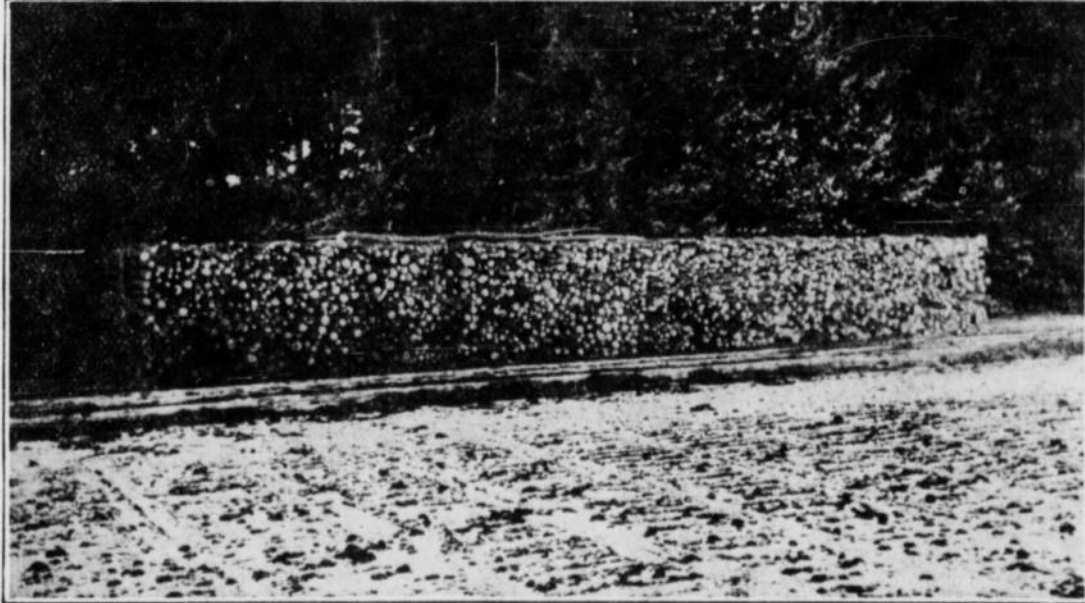
the maple, ash, elm, Russian poplar, cottonwood, Balm of Gilead, Russian willows and caragana.

Mixed Plantations Favored

We never advise using only one variety in a shelter belt. If it is to consist of four or more rows we would suggest using at least three or four kinds. For a two-row belt one row of maple and one of caragana has proved most satisfactory, or the maple may be alternated with ash.

Russian poplar should be used sparingly, that is not more than 35 to 40 per cent. of the trees in a belt should be of that variety. Willows are useful in an outside row and particularly in low ground. On the knolls they will probably die out after eight or 10 years.

The caragana is one of our most useful varieties. When planted alone and left untrimmed it will grow to a height of 15 to 18 feet, with a thick, dense growth from the root up. For a low single-row windbreak it is the most permanent and satisfactory of all the broadleaf varieties and should be well adapted for field shelters in regions suffering from soil drifting. It is also the best all-round hedge plant we have, and can be kept trimmed to any desired height from four feet up. It is very easily propagated from seed and may be used freely in any mixed shelter belt planting. There is no use planting caragana on low, wet soil;



Two photos of a Scotch pine and white spruce plantation started at Indian Head Forestry Farm, in 1906. The top photo was taken in 1907. The lower photo was taken in 1925. In the foreground may be seen four and one-half cords of pine cut as trimmings. The trees behind show the height attained in twenty years' growth.

THIS is the season of the year when most farmers are making their plans for the spring and summer months, and carefully considering changes and improvements in the general management of their farms. No matter what improvements or what new methods of cropping may be contemplated, every farmer who has not already done so should plan either this spring or next to start a shelter belt or grove of trees on his place. We say this spring or next because if there is no ground suitably cultivated for the trees it would not be advisable to set any out this year, but plans can be made to prepare the necessary plot during the coming summer so as to be in readiness for the spring of 1927.

It seems hardly necessary to point out the great benefits derived from a well-grown belt of trees around the buildings and paddocks on the farm. These are self evident, and there are a sufficient number of thriving plantations now dotted all over the prairies to show conclusively that there is absolutely no difficulty in getting the trees to grow. We are all inclined, however, to put off till tomorrow what should really be done today, and too many farmers, although they fully realize the value of trees, keep putting it off till "next year," possibly hoping that other farm operations may then not require so much attention. There is always the same busy rush every spring, no time for anything but putting in the crop. But if a plan to plant trees is definitely decided on and arrangements made to secure the young stock, it is surprising how, even in the busiest seasons, time can be found for the planting. Thousands of farmers, many of them bachelors working alone, have found time to set out substantial plantations, so there is really nothing in the excuse so often heard that "there is no time for planting."

Experience Conclusive About This

After nearly 25 years' experience in encouraging tree planting on prairie farms we cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity for the most thorough preparation of the soil before planting. This and the cultivation of the plantation for about three or four seasons after planting are the two main factors leading to success, and neglect of either one is likely to bring failure and disappointment.

Other points of more or less importance have also been clearly demonstrated. For example, close planting has given satisfactory results wherever the belts have received proper care and attention. By close planting is meant a spacing of about four by four feet between the trees. Wide belts, that is more than six or seven rows, are usually disappointing unless protected by a snow trap to prevent large drifts of snow from covering up the trees and breaking them down in the spring.

On the whole, particularly in the drier sections of the prairies, belts of five or six rows wide are most successful, provided a good strip of ground, say a rod or so in width, on both sides of the belt, is kept well cultivated and free of grass and weed growth. We find that one of the most frequent mistakes made is to plant the trees so close to a fence that, after a few years, cultivation along the fence row is impossible, with the result that grass soon works into the trees from that side.

Some Disadvantages of Mulch

When the trees are in a good healthy condition our advice is not to mulch with straw or manure. It is less labor to cultivate a strip along the edges of the belt and avoid the risk of the trees being

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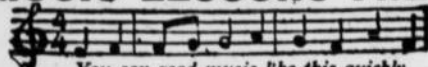
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Mrs. Gee's Address

The President of the United Farm Women of Manitoba makes a strong plea for better rural homes

THE key-note sounded by Mrs. S. E. Gee, in her first presidential address, was one which will find an echo in the hearts and minds of thinking farm women and men. It was "better homes for rural people." A resume and excerpts of the more important and interesting parts of that address follows:

"Our ideal of happy, contented homes has not yet been realized, and as an organization, we must not pause until this objective is achieved. Many of those who have spoken to you in the past have dwelt upon the ideal for which we, as an organization stand. The more I think of it, the more I am impressed with the breadth, the sanity, the warm and practical humanity of that ideal. As I understand it, we are organized to the end that the rural population of Manitoba may better play its part in building up a unified and effective national life. Our rural life is composed of many local communities, each with distinctive and varied elements, learning through this association to know and get the viewpoint of each other; learning to devote themselves to common purposes and ideals, that by their united effort the whole standard of life may be placed on higher levels. To accomplish this objective, the community must be regarded as a community of homes. . .

More Than a Sanctuary

"So we place foremost amongst our ideals the ideal of the rural home that is to be; a place where there is not only food and shelter, but also those advantages that prepare men and women to live a well-rounded life. To prepare the adult for this proper life the youth must be trained. The home must breathe an atmosphere of happiness and affection, a place where there is sufficient leisure for the burden of toil to be relieved by social intercourse; a home where childhood is given full opportunity for childhood's happiness; where youth grows up with wholesome enthusiasms and noble aspirations; where manhood and womanhood may find scope for the full outreach of their powers, and contented age enjoy to the full the quiet restfulness of the eventide of life. . .

"We look upon the local association as the centre where the families gather together to commune with each other; where the mother may talk over her problems and gain knowledge, inspiration and courage to press on to greater achievements; where the father may consult regarding those economic problems that confront him, and by earnest consideration attain a richer and fuller home life; where the young people may rejoice in the pleasure of being together, of learning to know each other, and of gaining broader visions of the possibilities of life, thus equipping themselves for useful service to the community.

"To achieve this communion of families there must be first of all a realization of the worth of the individual life, the value of the human soul. When striving after this becomes our quest we shall lay aside prejudice, strife and vain glory and go out into the highways and byways and bring them in—bring in the lonely, the new settler in our midst, as well as the old-timer whose well-filled barns and fertile fields betoken the ripe reward of his labors; bring in the mother whose cares have broken her spirit and narrowed her vision, and the woman to whom opportunity has given education and culture, together with the miser whose possessions have replaced his love of humanity. All of these we will gather together and we will weave their interests, varied though they be, into the program of our local until by friendly contact, by the spirit of friendly love and mutual goodwill, we shall lift these souls to a higher level and imbue them with the desire to achieve for their community

all that is best and most priceless in the life of the nation.

A Secular Home Mission

"This objective will not be obtained in a year, nor yet in our lifetime, but what is life, if not for upward striving? . . . If there is in our midst the farmer visited by misfortune and the family who, as a result, need clothing, is it not our mission to see that they are clothed and fed? Home mission should be our field of service. Per-



Mrs. S. E. Gee

haps we are watching day by day, a few little lives in our neighborhood ebbing out through ravages of disease, through wrong morals or lack of home ideals, and not extending to them a helping hand. If so, the shame is ours. We should carry the message of health to them through our public health nurses. We should hold baby conferences in the summer and provide free health service for every child. We should make our association the living embodiment of all that is best and most worth while in life, that those who come under its influence may go forward filled with the desire to live nobler lives."

Plea for Old Aim

Speaking of the dangers that beset youth, Mrs. Gee mentioned particularly the liquor traffic. She made a strong plea for a return to the support of an early aim of the farm organization when she said: "The principle of prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor, was one of the earliest and most unanimously-adopted aims of our movement. In spite of the events of these past two years it is still the principle of the great majority of our people. Less than six months after the adverse vote of 1922, our convention, with not one dissenting voice, decided to re-write it into our statement of political principles. Today, we are called more insistently than ever before to stand by these principles. The call comes to us in the name of our own sons and daughters and the coming generation of citizens of Manitoba. It is not a call to a spectacular campaign, it is not a matter of running the standard to the masthead and surrounding it with cheering thousands. We are rather called to the inconspicuous, commonplace, patient task of laying foundations in imparting a knowledge of scientific temperance to our children and our youth. It must be undertaken in every community through sympathetic groups, by local leaders. There is no other way and the need is immediate and pressing."

Mrs. Gee pointed out that we are

as yet only standing on the threshold of what can be accomplished in the economic field through co-operative effort. The various grain pools, dairy and poultry pools have meant to the producer greater returns for his labor. "Closely associated with these has been the endeavor of the producer to improve the quality of his product, and each year finds our produce growing in favor in the markets of the world. Does this not then open a new door of opportunity for us? Surely we can see the vision of greater return for our labors bring more labor-savers to the farm, more conveniences to the household, greater opportunities for education for the children, time in which to enjoy reading and recreation."

There is a great need for good educational work being done. Mrs. Gee made a plea for the locals in their program of work to plan for this as a "well-informed citizenship is built up by mounting the ladder rung by rung, not by balloon ascension at the last."

And then, in closing: "Shall we lack faith in the future? Rather shall we not by looking over the accomplishments of the past gain fresh courage and inspiration to go on knowing full well before we lay down to rest we may leave the inheritance of a new world to our children. A new world, yes, one where community halls shall re-echo with goodwill and noble aspirations of its citizens, where trucks shall travel from home to home gathering the products of the farm, where roads shall watch over the farmer's interests to ensure the producer adequate remuneration for his labors; where health facilities shall be within the reach of all, where educational institutions shall equip the rural child and his city brother with all that is best and most worth while in life; where homes, not merely houses, shall adorn the country on every hand. Homes! That is my theme. That is our association ideal. Our every effort in organization has been and shall continue to be directed towards the building up of better conditions in our rural districts, conditions that shall guarantee happy, attractive, prosperous homes on the land."

The Charleston in the Hive

Another illusion is shattered with the information that the bee, that model of thrift and industry, is not above executing the "shimmy" and other curious dances in the privacy of the hive. Perhaps it is because the bees live on honey, which is chock full of calories and vitamins, that they have to blow off steam every now and then by a community hoe-down. We have the word of Professor Noland, of the University of Wisconsin, that bees are accomplished dancers. "I have already observed this many times," he says, "and anyone, who has a beehive with a glass wall, can observe this fun of the bees quite often with his own eyes, and convince himself of it. A single bee forces herself unexpectedly between three or four other quiet bees, puts her head down, stretches out her wings and shivers with upturned abdomen for a little while. The bees next to her do the same, putting their heads down and turning themselves in unison through a little more than a half circle, now to the left, now to the right, to and fro five or six times, thus executing a regular circle dance."

Dance on Bright Days

"Suddenly the dance mistress will go away, associate herself at some other place with another group of quiet bees, and do the same thing as before, and, as before, the bystanding bees dance with her. The dance mistress repeats her dance often four or five times in different places. I observed this dance usually on bright cheerful days only, and in strong hives; on the contrary, in dreary weather or in weak or queenless hives, one will never see it."

Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions, and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Growers of Millet Please Answer

From time to time I see articles boosting the use of millet and Sudan grass for producing roughage for cattle. We have felt for some time that we would have to get something which yields heavier than green oats. How do the yield of oats compare with these other two crops? Could we get two cuttings in one summer from millet or Sudan grass, and if not, are there any other annual grasses? I have heard that millet is poisonous under certain conditions. Is there anything to it? Do farmers who grow these crops regularly succeed in ripening and threshing their own seed, or do they have to buy every spring? Is the hay from these crops difficult to cure?—Boyd Bros., Sask.

Clearing Brush Land

We have come into possession of a quarter-section 50 miles north of here, pretty well covered with brush, on which we wish to do some breaking, eventually breaking the whole of it. There are no big trees on it. It is mostly poplar and willow, and the biggest of the poplars are not more than four inches around. What

is the cheapest way of clearing this land? None of it has been felled. As there are no buildings on the place, we do not want to do any winter cutting. Is it a practical proposition to drag the trees out with a four-horse outfit without doing any chopping, or would I have to use a tractor? Is it worth while getting a stump puller for such small trees? Is a brush cutter of any use on good heavy willows? Can you refer us to anyone who has had success with sheep in killing brush?—C.E., Sask.

Feeding Rye

I have 200 bushels of rye which is low in grade and pretty dirty. It was grown in an effort to head off wild oats, and I was too anxious to cut it, getting it on the green side. The elevator people have offered me a price which was so low that I figured I could make more out of it by feeding it. Is it a safe feed for horses if mixed with oats? Can it be fed mixed with barley to pigs? Can any of your readers suggest a better way of getting the most value out of it? I have been told that rye dries up dairy cows. Is that correct?—O. Olson, Man.

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before January 23. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Two Strawberry Growers Speak

Every Farmer Should Have a Strawberry Patch say Experienced Growers

Every farmer should have a strawberry patch say experienced growers

The Guide Question Box of December 23 carried a letter from an enquirer signing himself B. L. M., asking for information on strawberry growing. Lack of space in this issue makes it possible to include only two letters. Others selected from the large volume of excellent material received from subscribers will be published in succeeding issues.

Replies to B. L. M.

Strawberries are one of the fruits that can be grown successfully on the prairie without a shelter belt. It is better and nicer with wind protection, but the belt is not absolutely necessary, as a ripping, roaring thunderstorm will play the deuce with ripe strawberries, with or without a shelter belt. I have grown strawberries for a number of years with success with a shelter belt on two sides of the garden, and with just as many high winds coming from the unprotected sides.

The strawberry grower should get his plants and put out between the middle and end of May, depending on the season. Plant two feet apart in one long row or two shorter ones, according to his garden, and rows wide enough apart to get a small cultivator between. It should be well-worked soil, deep plowed, free from grass and weeds and kept so, and then if B. L. M. or anyone else thinks that all they must do is to obey the above, re soil, weeds, etc., and then go out and pick berries the season through, like you would mushrooms, well, you have another guess coming.

Has Permanent Patch

You must make up your mind that all runners should be cut off twice a week all through the first growing season. The reason I said two feet apart in the rows is that after the first season you will be growing some runners, and that will give you room enough to grow a few runners and let them fruit right there, as moving them checks them. By giving them enough room in the first place, you keep your patch in the same rows. Some people like to keep the same place because of fencing, chickens, etc.

After the third season your old plants are dug up and thrown away. This becomes an annual discarding of old plants once you get started, and if you do not want to enlarge your patch or sell plants, keep your runner down to your own requirements selecting the strongest and best-fruited plants to grow your runner for new plants.

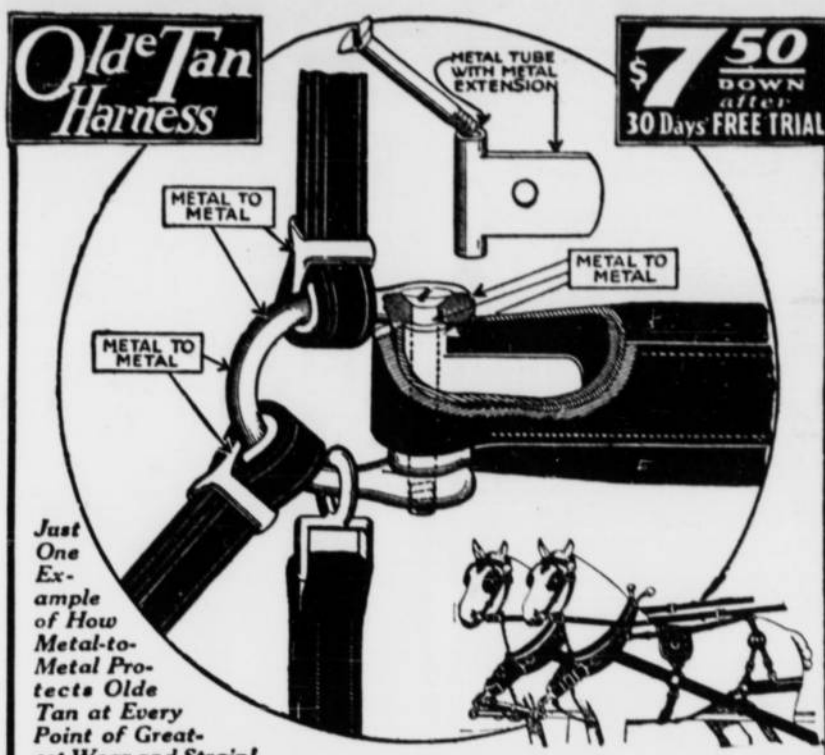
Concession to Human Nature

Just here I differ a little with the advice given out by most of the experimental farms in their bulletins. They say pick off all the blooms and runners, and do not let any fruit form the first year as it checks the growth of the young plant. No doubt it does, and after you get started with your patch you will follow their advice. But I know how B. L. M. and other new growers feel. A whole year or more is a long time to wait and work for fruit. We want what we want, when we want it, and so B. L. M. could allow just one bunch of fruit to form on each plant the first season. If he keeps the runners strictly picked off that will give him a few berries for his labor that season. Of course his season will be late and short—just a week or two, but the following season he should have berries from June to freeze-up, if he gets good, strong, healthy plants, and looks after them.

This past season our plants gave us berries daily from June to freeze-up, and some plants had half-ripe fruit and some full of bloom when the hard frosts came. I did not keep any record of how many we had (I have none for sale), but one very fine plant had 87 berries on it at the same time. I did not allow any more fruit to form on that plant, but let it grow a few runners, hoping they will fruit like the parent plant.

And now just a word about winter care. After the ground is frozen up, I cover very lightly with clean straw or slough hay. The garden must be fenced against stock that is running at large for they will eat up the covering, also the plants. Don't cover too heavy or you will smother the plants. It is not the cold that kills them.

I left some plants last winter (and it was cold, as bald as an egg), but they came up smiling in the spring. Its when the ground freezes up and perhaps a bit of snow comes, after which a good thaw comes along, the snow melts, and the crowns of the plants get water-soaked and then freeze up again. After about two or three freeze-up and thaw-out stunts,



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you can kiss goodbye to about 50 per cent. of your plants. So lightly cover after freeze-up so that a mild thaw won't be felt by the crowns, and don't uncover in the spring too early for the same reason, as freeze and thaw will get them at that end of the season.—T. H. Scoffin, Herschel, Sask.

Speaks from Long Experience

I am from Indiana, not Missouri. I raised strawberries in Indiana for 40 years, picked and sold 50 bushels per day every June for years.

Any variety you can get is good. Some are better than others, but a beginner should use staminate varieties, although the pistillates are more productive. I have tried a dozen varieties and all have done quite well here. They will grow on any soil, but good, clean, rich soil is best, not too light or it won't hold moisture and may blow too much.

Summerfallow ground for moisture. Set plants early in May, but not too early. When it is getting warm cultivate shallow but frequently; set in rows four feet apart and 20 inches apart in rows; keep all bloom cut off, and when runners start be careful with them.

When from 10 to 15 inches long a new plant will start. Lay runner along row towards next plant, and with sharp stick make a deep scratch and lay runner in at point of new plant. Put a little dust or dirt on it and stone or clod to hold it till its roots hold it, or wind will blow it around too much. Do so with all runners all season. Keep laying them parallel as much as possible. If they do well your row of plants will be one to two feet wide by fall.

When ground begins to freeze cover with brush to catch snow. If you have no brush use anything that will hold snow. Don't use hay as grass will take your bed. Snow is the best covering, so make snow drift on them some way. The mulch should be coarse to prevent packing down and smothering plants. Remove covering gradually in spring. If snow it will remove itself. Rotted manure thrown on snow will protect plants after snow is gone. To use hill system, put plants in rows three feet apart and 14 inches apart in row, and keep off all bloom and all runners.

One quart to the plant is about the average in field culture where matted row is grown, but much more can be done in small way. I have produced 10 quarts to plant set out in trial beds.—Thos. V. Martin, Leslieville, Alta.

Barley Instead of Thistles

One of the visitors to The Guide office during the past week was J. R. Earles, of Portage la Prairie, who will be remembered by our readers as one of the farmers on the Portage plains whose success in combatting sow thistles by harvest-time plowing, inspired a series of articles in this journal.

Mr. Earles brings figures from his 1925 threshing in further support of his plan of thistle control. The best comparison between the yield from fields plowed at harvest time and fields plowed later, may be seen in his barley crop. Barley sown on a field plowed in August, 1924, gave the splendid yield of 47 bushels per acre, due to the fact that the thistles were completely subdued. Another barley field on which plowing was done one month later—in September, 1924—yielded only 22 bushels per acre, a decrease almost entirely explained by the prevalence of thistles in the field.

Mr. Earles reiterates his former declaration. "If the land is plowed between the time when flowers first appear and the down begins to blow, thistles will be so seriously set back that the next grain crop will be at least comparatively clean. Plowing done before that time, or after the plant has regained strength after the ordeal of seed production, means heavy infestation in the next year."

"Harvest plowing costs money," admits Mr. Earles. His combined harvest and plowing operations required 10 men for the month of August, 1925, as he had two tractors and a horse

gang following two binders. This outfit cut about 20 acres a day and left the stooks on the plowed land. "Takes a lot of money," says Mr. Earles, "but it is the only way in which grain growers in our particular corner can be sure of returns in the following year."

Turns Screenings into Cash

Among the feeders who bring in ear loads of good cattle every year to the Winnipeg stock yards is John Davies, of Otterburn, Man. Here is Mr. Davies' own record of his experience with this year's ear load.

"On September 7, 1925, I purchased from the United Livestock Growers' pool, a car of steers averaging in weight 798 pounds, at \$4.40, or an average price per head of \$35. On January 5, they again handled these cattle through the pool for me—with the exception of five head—when they averaged 990 pounds, and brought 7 cents, or an average price per head of \$69. The other five head which I refer to, I shipped in at the time of the Stocker and Feeder Show, when they took first prize, winning \$75 in cash. These steers show an average gain in weight of approximately 200 pounds per head in four months, which is pretty fair when you consider that I fed them no grain that could be considered saleable. All the grain these cattle got was screenings which I took out of my wheat and crushed it. The balance of their feed consisted of all the sweet clover hay they could eat."

In discussing with Mr. Davies the causes of some of the steer feeding failures, he gives it as his opinion that many farmers leave the purchase of feeders till too late. There is a tendency to wait till all the other fall work is cleared up before securing the cattle. By this time often cold weather has set in, and the animals have begun to lose their grass flesh. In such cases it takes several weeks of feeding to get them back where they were at the end of September. Never let your cattle go back for a day is Mr. Davies' motto.

Mr. Davies runs all his wheat through a 40-inch Bulldog mill, driven by a 1½ horse power gas engine. He feels that if this practice were generally followed there would be an abundance of cattle feed every year and farmers would pay considerably less of their earnings out to the railway companies for hauling screenings to the head of the lakes to be given away at the end of the journey.

Another Pool

Following was the central resolution carried at last meeting of the Provisional Board of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, January 9, at Regina.

Moved by Mrs. S. E. Selby, Kerrobert, and second by Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith:

"Whereas, there are now on file at the Head Office of the association 4,749 signed agreements, and further 80 signed agreements are being received from day to day;

"And, whereas, in the opinion of the board of the association, there are sufficient agreements now signed to make possible the successful operation of the undertaking for which the association was formed;

"Now therefore be it resolved that the undertaking for which the association was formed shall be immediately proceeded with."

Post-card ballots are going out to all the egg and poultry pool contract-signers authorized to participate in the election of the permanent board, which will consist of six directors.

The province has been divided into six districts, on the rural municipality lines, and each of the districts subdivided into six sub-districts. There will, therefore, be 36 Egg and Poultry Pool delegates in the province; each six of whom will meet at the earliest possible date and elect their director from their number.

All ballots must reach Head Office not later than February 6, 1926. The sign-up campaign for Egg and Poultry Pool contracts is being vigorously continued, and it is hoped that by the time the pool commences operations, another 5,000 poultry producers will be ready to sell "via the pool."

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They stay sharp longer.
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A Co-operative's Salutation

The Co-operative News weekly of the co-operative movement of Great Britain, recently carried the editorial opinion that co-operators should let Mussolini know what they think of him. T. W. Mercer, a secretary of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, powerful educational arm of the movement, accepted the challenge and writes as follows in the News of November 30:

To Signor Mussolini

Dost feel secure, O Duce! in thy high place Among thy Black Shirts, strong in lawless power, Who now the wealth of humble men devour While theft and murder multiply apace! Didst think thou long could chain a noble race, Or that within thine own appointed hour Thou couldst make all men low before thee cower; All dreams of freedom from their souls efface!

Men in whose veins the blood of Dante runs Whose fathers were by Garibaldi led; Whose own free minds were by Mazzini fed. Will not endure thy lordship many suns: A tyrant is by all true men abhorred— Who rules by terror has his fit reward

Figure Puzzle Contest
Closes February 1,
See Page 4.

A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith
(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXXIII The Flight

THOUGH the immediate danger was over, Charles knew it might arise again at any moment. With the help of Harbrough and Carruthers he planned a thorough watch of every part of the premises, lest there be enemies within the camp as well as without, and every night he personally looked to the fastening of gates and doors. He had his bed moved into the office where he was near the entrance to Mrs. MacDonald's apartments, and this gave the sagacious Daniel the inspiration for another piece of strategy.

He fetched a large number of gunpowder kegs from the cellar, and placed them under Charles's bed. Then he indulgently allowed his garrulous son, young Daniel, to visit the office and witness the ferocious plans the young Master was making. Feigning great secrecy he led Hector in by another way, and explained how easily Mr. Stuart could blow up an enemy who came near him. Later he graciously permitted Old Sally to be led in by Helen May. Daniel cautioned each visitor to be careful not to let anyone know of the Master's plans; and in consequence the news was soon all over the fort and its environs and had penetrated to the farthest Indian encampment of the Greenhill woods, that Waby-stig-wan, who had developed into a fire-eating tyrant in the absence of the Bourgeois, slept in a room so filled with gunpowder that everyone was afraid to call him in the morning lest he blow up the fort. There were dark hints of other and deeper plans for the destruction of anyone who molested him, plans too terrible to be disclosed.

There was no doubt that anyone who valued his life was wise to stay away from the fort until such time as Waby-stig-wan was himself again, or until the Bourgeois returned.

In spite of all his fortifications, real and imaginary, Charles held an anxious mind. He did not undress at night, but slept lightly with his weapons at hand, like the knights of Branksome Hall, who

"Lay down to rest
With corslet laced,
Pillowed on bucklers cold and hard."

The winter passed slowly and tediously. The anniversary of his wondrous arrival at Fort Winnipegosis was approaching and he had had no word of Young Thunder nor his mission to Red River. Flora seemed as far away and unattainable as when he had been at Fort Hearne.

One night, about two months after MacDonald's departure, Charles was dropping into a doze, when he was awakened suddenly by the feeling that someone was near. He was out of his bed instantly and silently. He could hear distinctly a step in the Indian Hall—a step and low voices. He sprang to the door, revolver in hand, to meet Daniel carrying a light and followed by MacDonald.

"Well done!" cried the chief, meeting his armed accountant with outstretched hand. "This place is as hard to enter as O'Grady's castle in Handy Andy!"

Charles could scarcely speak for relief and joy. He took a candle from the mantelpiece and stuck it into the banked-up fire and while Daniel went to the kitchen to find some food, MacDonald gave a hurried account of his adventures.

He had not reached Fort Garry at all. He had journeyed as far as Fort Ellice in the Swan River District. There he found a note from Governor McTavish warning all Hudson's Bay officers to keep away from Fort Garry lest they be imprisoned. The Governor himself was virtually a prisoner. Louis Riel was in command and the new Governor sent out from Canada had not been permitted to enter the country. The Americans were urging that the

new colony join them and unscrupulous men from over the border was urging Riel to fight. There was no help forthcoming from the Canadian government, the Company was powerless, and if the Metis called upon the Indians to rise the whole country would be in flames!

Charles listened with breath suspended and MacDonald guessed his thoughts.

"They assured us there and at Norway House that so far the Red River settlers were safe. We tried to reach Fort Garry by another route. Halliday joined me at Fort Hampton and we took our dogs down to Norway House, but the same message from the Governor met us there. And yet Chatake Melbourne had been there a week or two earlier and had gone back. Halliday is suspicious of Melbourne. His conduct looks strange to say the least."

The Pelican again! Charles felt his fists clench. He would go down to Red River in the spring if all the half-breeds of Rupert's Land combined to keep him away!

MacDonald listened with a grave face to his account of Yellow Head's hostile visit.

"We must get Alice and the children out of the country just as soon as the carts can leave," he declared. "Man, what a mess this new Government is making of things. They must be all fools at Ottawa!"

The door leading to the family apartments softly opened. Mrs. MacDonald was standing in the door way, fully dressed, holding aloft a candle that shed its warm light upon her fair hair. Her eyes outshone the light.

"Roderick! I could not rest! I knew you were coming!"

Instantly all the harassed weariness left the man's face as he sprang towards the lighted doorway.

Though the wild rumours of attacks continued for the remainder of the winter, Winnipegosis District remained quiet, and as soon as the snow began to disappear from the hills and the ice from the streams the Indians began to appear as usual with their furs. But they were few in number and their Chief was conspicuously absent.

Yellow Head's first visit in the spring had always been attended with much ceremony. MacDonald with his staff met the Chief at the gate and conducted him to the Indian Hall. Here a feast was spread out for him and his braves, the pipe of peace was smoked, and Yellow Head received his annual gift of a handsome coat from the Company as a recognition of his rank. But this year there was no friendly visit, and Sally, riding in from the windy range with a baby badger for Hestor and Helen May, reported that Yellow Head was mustering his men in the woods above the Greenhill for a very different kind of visit to the fort.

When such reports became persistent MacDonald sent runners to all the other posts of the District, commanding all officers and employees of the Company to come in to Headquarters as soon as their business could be wound up.

"We must concentrate here until we get some instructions from Headquarters," he said to Charles when the last messenger had been despatched. "And that means that I cannot leave. The captain must stay with the ship."

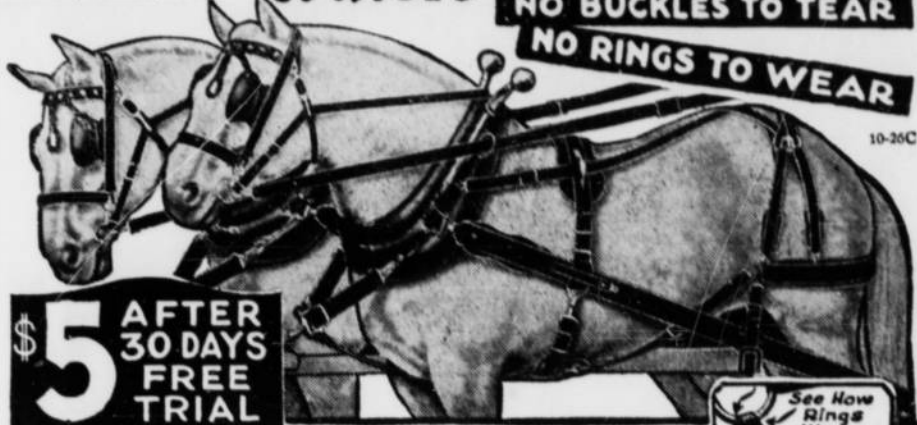
"But what about Her Majesty?"

"I've been wanting to talk the matter over with you, Stuart, but was waiting to see what fate had in store for me. I must send her and the children away as soon as the cart brigade can leave. This is my furlough year, but I cannot leave the Company and the officers depending upon me, as you see. My plan has been to send the furs and the best of the horses straight south to the border, and thence to St. Paul. The prairie is a big place and we will likely escape Riel's eye. But there is only one man in the fort to whom I would entrust the brigade with my family in it."

He looked at his accountant meaningfully. It was high praise, the greatest MacDonald could give him, but for the

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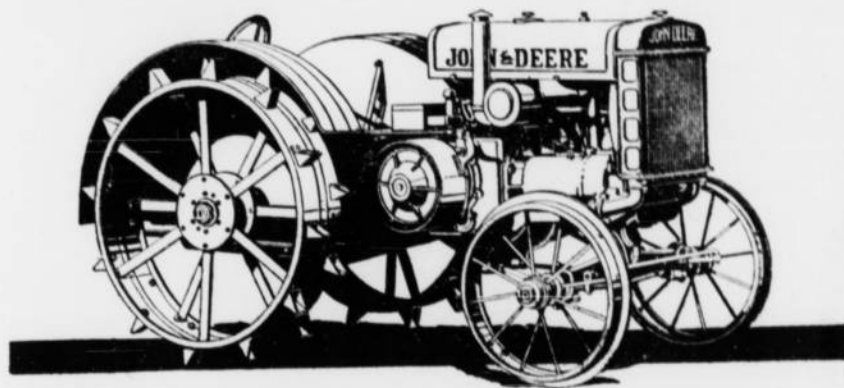
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Figure Puzzle Contest closes February 1---See page 4

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gave quick, positive relief

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No Need of Strong Medicines or Diet—
Famous but Simple Old English
Recipe Keeps Stomach in Fine
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If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—
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Don't take strong medicines, artificial
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Never hurry your meal or overeat of any
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what they like—if they will keep their
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And the best and easiest way to do this
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of the great value of this old English recipe.
Be sure and get BISURATED Magnesia—
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moment Charles did not comprehend it. He sat staring down at his desk. Not since MacNeill ordered him to the MacKenzie River had he been so stunned. This meant that he could not go to Fort Garry—could not go to Flora in her need!

He glanced up, but the protest on his lips died unspoken. For the first time in these troubled days he saw his Chief as he was: the man who for twenty years had served the Company faithfully, served it through hardships of every sort, cold and starvation and lack of recognition, and yet served it cheerfully, always holding sternly to his duty. He saw him with the lives of scores of white people depending upon him, in danger of his own life, facing without a murmur the possibility of parting with those who were dearer than life itself. Instantly his manhood rose to match his gallant Chieftain, like a soldier springing to attention before his commanding officer.

"It is a great honor, sir," he said. "I'll do my best."

A look of relief flashed over MacDonald's face. He held out his hand.

"I realize all that this means to you, Stuart," he said, "and I hesitated to ask you. But I had no other way to look."

And so fate had decreed the long way round once more.

The family's preparations for the journey were kept a secret as long as possible. Only the usual bustle attending the annual departure of the carts was apparent. The chattering little ones were kept in ignorance of their parents' plans until the last day. It was not well that the Indians should know that the Bourgeois was sending his family out of the country.

Harborough and Carruthers were to help man the brigade, while MacDonald was to keep Wallace Leith to help him; not such a bad bargain as it appeared, for the young apprentice clerk had been much subdued by the real perils of the past winter. As soon as MacDonald could receive his instructions from Headquarters he would follow the family to St. Paul and take them home to Scotland.

Though their destination had been kept a secret and the report was given out that Mrs. MacDonald was going to visit friends at another fort, Bonhomme seemed to guess that their parting was for long. He paddled about after his mistress like a faithful dog and could often be found holding Hector on his knee and weeping over him.

Mrs. MacDonald could not bear the pleading look in his soft brown eyes.

"Oh, Roderick, lad," she said again and again, "whatever happens, don't leave Bonhomme behind!" And often she whispered to Daniel and Wallace Leith, "Be kind to Bonhomme while I'm away."

Sally was another one with whom it was hard to part. She spent the day before their departure at the fort and whenever their proposed journey was mentioned she would catch up little Helen May, kiss her and hold her close as though she could not give her up.

Then Helen May would say, "An' kiss Doodle-doo, Sally," much to Charles's discomfiture, and the old brown woman would make a dash at Waby-stig-wan and salute him soundingly.

The hills were bare of snow and the rolling, wet prairie was smiling over its first glimpse of spring when the brigade set off on its long hazardous journey. There was grave danger that the rebel chief at Fort Garry would try to prevent the Company's goods leaving the country and there was graver danger from the Indians in their unsettled state. But they made a brave showing as they wound down the hills and forded the Greenhill. There were eighteen big-wheeled creaking Red River carts, filled with furs and provisions, followed by a cavalcade of forty prancing steeds from the range, all splendid thorough-breeds which MacDonald felt he must send over the border for safe keeping. There were a dozen or so drivers to manage the carts and horses, besides several trusted half-breed and Indian servants, some with their wives. Mrs. MacDonald, with little Helen May and Prairie Rose, her Indian maid, the

wife of one of the Cree freighters, occupied a cart in the centre of the procession, while her three loyal knights and true, as she named them, rode at her side, all well armed and ready to protect her with their lives. Hector was mounted and rode beside Charles, for the little fellow could stick on the back of anything in the shape of horse-flesh, like the hardy little Indian he was, and he was shouting with delight over the prospect of a long gallop and a visit to a far-off fort.

For the first few miles the three young men spurred ahead, for MacDonald accompanied his wife's cart. He was sending her out into unknown dangers and was turning back into greater danger himself. The present was full of the anguish of parting, the future looked very dark, but these two showed no signs of distress. Mrs. MacDonald sat in the cart, holding little Helen May and speaking in steady tones, and her husband rode by her side smilingly answering his wee daughter's chatter with not a sign of the anxiety and grief that assailed them. But Charles caught the expression of the wife's eyes as her husband drew rein, saying he must go back, and their glance stabbed his heart.

MacDonald halted his party and bade them all good-bye. Hector, eager to be away, could scarcely take the time to lean down from his horse for his father's embrace. The servants, Harborough and Carruthers came next, and then he stood for a few moments bareheaded at the side of the cart where his wife sat. She had been his guide and his mentor, his devoted comrade and helper, for seven years. Many opportunities for a visit home had come to her in those years in the wilds, but she had always put them cheerfully aside. She had never even gone to visit a neighboring fort except when her husband was compelled to be away. And now they were to part; danger menaced her and duty called him from her side. He stood holding her hand for a few minutes while the others turned away. Then the word was given to move on and he mounted his horse.

Charles, waiting at the rear for any late command or advice, was the last to say good-bye. MacDonald looked suddenly old and did not sit his horse as straight as usual. The two men shook hands silently.

"I am satisfied that they are under your care," MacDonald said after a moment. He paused, and then continued in his calmest manner. "I don't anticipate trouble, Stuart, but if it should come, you will not let the Indians take Alice, will you?" He glanced at the revolver in the young man's belt.

Charles's heart seemed to miss several beats. His eyes dropped before the look in the other man's.

"You will promise?" asked his chief quietly. The younger man put out his hand again in solemn pledge.

"I promise," he whispered, and wheeling galloped away.

A white handkerchief fluttered from the central cart until the lone horseman and his servant disappeared with a last wave of his cap over the Winnipegosis hills, and the long serpent-like train wound down the valley towards the south.

CHAPTER XXXIV Doeg, the Edomite

At the end of a fortnight of fording streams and slow crawling over hill and dale with no adventures, they sighted Fort Hampton situated on the banks of the Assiniboine River. The waters that flowed past the fort joined the Red River away down there to the south-east; Charles fell to day-dreaming as he rode along the bank. Those waters would one day sweep past the big log house beside the coulee, yes, and join the waters of the little stream where perhaps even now Flora had gone out to look for the first orchid.

His dreams were suddenly broken into. A young officer of the Company, riding in from inspecting cattle, came cantering forward to meet the Winnipegosis Brigade. Charles, as chief of the caravan, rode to meet him. It was years since these two had seen each other, but they were years in which



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their eyes had been trained in the forest and on prairie trails and they recognized each other from afar and spurred forward with joyous shouts. They pitched off their horses and flung themselves each upon the other in a very rapture. Archie's voice was shaking and his eyes moist and Charles's was as near to the breaking point. So lest they show any of their overflowing love and joy in this unexpected meeting, they called each other abusive names and hammered each other on the back and acted like a pair of foolish school boys instead of a pair of Hudson's Bay Company veterans.

"Old Chevalier! You leathery Cree! Your hair doesn't match your face, man! Why don't you get it dyed mahogany like the rest of you?"

"You beer-barrel! Have you been made a Chief of the Young Dogs that you look so well fed?"

They had not done shaking each other and shouting when Harbrough rode up with Mrs. MacDonald, who was mounted that morning, and they had to come down to earth and explain that they were not really fighting, but had gone mad with joy at their unexpected meeting.

Fort Hampton, with Halliday at its head and Archie second in command, was a perfect Delectable Mountains for Charles in the midst of his pilgrimage. Mrs. MacDonald had known the Erskine family at the Red River and Mrs. Halliday was an old acquaintance and gave them all a warm welcome.

Halliday was planning to take his wife and two children down to Norway House just as soon as arrangements could be made to leave. News of the execution by Riel of a young man named Scott had drifted out from Fort Garry and increased greatly the alarm of the Company.

"This country's going to the dogs," Halliday declared. "It's all right for you two fellows," he added, looking rather gloomily at Charles and Archie and the two young clerks from Fort Winnipegosis as, after dinner, they sat smoking in his office.

"You fellows can leave when your five-year contract is up, but it's different with us unfortunate beggars who are tied here."

Charles said nothing, but he realized with a thrill that he too was tied to the country and that he could not leave until he saw Fort Garry and the Red River Settlement again.

"I must be off early to-morrow Halliday," he cried springing up. "And now for a guide. I've got to get somebody here to show us the way."

"It's impossible to know whom to trust," Halliday said worriedly, as they walked out to the men's quarters. "Every mother's son of these rascally half-breeds is in league with Riel, and he'll be after your horses and furs."

He spoke sombrely. All his old gay carelessness had gone from him under his added responsibilities. They crossed the square and a tall Indian, wearing only a loin-cloth and carrying his gun, came striding through the gate. He stepped swiftly up to Charles, his hand held out, smiled a very broad beaming smile and cried, "Ho, Boy."

"Ho, Boy," Charles responded genially, rather surprised at the man's evident friendliness.

"Hello, Black Cloud," said Halliday. "He seems to be your verra brither, Stuart. What's all the row?"

For the Indian was making a long and elaborate speech, the text of which was Waby-stig-wan, the Feeder of the Hungry, the Father of the Friendless, the Brother of the Sioux in the day of his adversity, and a great deal more that Charles could not follow.

And then suddenly he recognized him. This was Black Cloud, the poor starving chief of the Sioux band, whom he had fed on that far-off spring day, on his way home from Piapot's Creek, where he had visited Johnny McBain in the mud—the poor famished wretch who wondered if gratitude was something to eat! With the Indian's tenacious memory he had recognized his benefactor as soon as he had set eyes on him, and it seemed that his gratitude was as keen as his memory.

Pierre, the half-breed interpreter of the fort, came up at this moment and translated the burden of Black Cloud's

address. It was to the effect that Black Cloud was anxious to do his benefactor a service. If the Father of the Friendless and the Feeder of the Hungry required a guide on his journey, Black Cloud knew the south country as the sun knew it, and it would be his highest felicity to go with his friend wherever he desired.

"You surely cast your pemmican on the waters that time, old Chevalier," cried Archie. "You couldn't find a more faithful fellow in all the Swan River district."

Early the next afternoon, when the horses were being hitched to the carts, and with the assistance of Harbrough and Carruthers, Charles was seeing that everything was ready for the journey. He noticed a heavy-browed half-breed come out of the fort gate with an Indian attendant. They jumped upon their horses and rode swiftly down the trail that led to Fort Garry.

"Who's that?" asked Charles suspiciously. Halliday watched the retreating horsemen with a troubled frown.

"He's a Red River breed who arrived here last night from Fort Ellice. His name's Joe La Plante, and I believe he's one of Riel's spies, though one daren't whisper his suspicions."

"Joe La Plante!" For an instant Charles was strongly tempted to spring upon his horse and ride after the fellow. It would be good to get his hands on him just for his part in slandering Marie Rose.

"I'm sorry he saw you people here," Halliday continued. "Pierre doesn't trust him."

"Doeg, the Edomite!" cried Charles. "I know him and his master, the Pelican. He'll do all the mischief possible."

The young leader of the expedition was not a little disturbed. MacDonald had warned him that the fact that valuable furs and horses were leaving the country to be sold for the Company was to be kept a secret, and now Riel would surely know and, worse still, Melbourne. With Black Cloud for a guide he could choose the unfrequented trails and so be likely to escape, but the shadow of Joe La Plante and the Pelican followed, and the realization of the disturbed conditions at Red River lay heavily on his heart.

But he showed nothing of his anxiety as he and Halliday helped Her Majesty into the saddle and saw that little Heeter was well mounted and Helen May comfortable in the arms of the maid. Archie rode with them far down the trail. The two old friends said farewell, not knowing when or where they might meet again. But they had had time to tell all the wonderful story of their lives since their separation. Archie had a half-dozen romantic love-stories to confide against Charles's one, but he was willing to confess that the one surpassed all his own experiences.

As of old they laid radiant plans for the future. They were not so sure, now, that they would each be a Chief Factor one day and return with boundless wealth to St. Andrew's, but they were still young and could afford to dream.

And so, with Black Cloud mounted beside him, and Harbrough making jokes about their being led to the promised land by a pillar of cloud, Charles rode away at the head of his slow-moving column far to the southward into the heart of the level prairie.

Day after day they journeyed with the spring breezes from the south coming up warm and welcoming, camping each night a little nearer the American border beyond which they would be safe from the rebel forces. And as they journeyed, growing each day more hopeful of escape, there came riding out swiftly from Fort Garry a troop of horsemen despatched by the rebel president to intercept the Winnipegosis Brigade and bring them prisoners to Fort Garry.

Doeg, the Edomite had arrived.

To be continued next week

Auntie's Job

"Now we'll play zoo," said Willie, "and I'll be the elephant."

"That will be fine," said Aunt Mabel; "but what will I be?"

"Oh, you can be the nice lady what feeds the elephant with peanuts and candy," explained Willie.

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See page 4 for closing announcement of the \$6,300 Puzzle Contest



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Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 145M Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N.J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Inside a Radio Station

Continued from Page 2

granules between the diaphragm and the rigid plate, causing the resistance offered to the electric current to decrease, therefore allowing more current to pass through it from the battery which is in the circuit. Of course, it must be remembered that the two metal plates are insulated from one another so that the only current which passes through the instrument has to find its way through the carbon granules.

We now have an instrument which will change the current of electricity from the battery in direct accordance with the waves of voice or music which strike the diaphragm. In other words the air vibrations have been changed into electrical vibrations. These are very weak, however, and not all the kind which can be sent through space as radio waves. This vibrating electric current in its present form could very well travel over telephone wires or other metallic conductors. As a matter of fact, what has actually been done is to place a telephone transmitter in the studio. For all a telephone transmitter is, in the analysis, an instrument such as has been described, for changing sound energy into electrical energy.

The Transmitting Tube

We now come to a part of the operation of a broadcasting station which is a little more complicated to describe. With a complete comprehension of the foregoing explanations, however, this

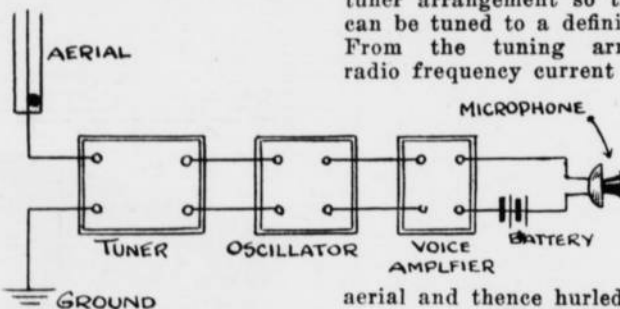


Figure 4

aerial and thence hurled into space.

The Station

Aside from the various offices and reception rooms there are two other rooms in the average broadcasting station. One is the studio where the artists perform and the other is a room known as the control room where the apparatus is housed. In the studio the microphone is placed as well as other essential musical instruments and a signal system so that the announcer is able to be in constant communication with the operator in the control room. This is necessary because the studio is made absolutely sound-proof, thus eliminating the possibility of extraneous noises affecting the transmission.

In the control room we find a multiplicity of panels and instruments. There is the voice amplifier such as indicated in Figure 4 and also a control for it. If a speaker starts to talk too loudly or if some musical instrument threatens to overload the radio apparatus by vibrating the diaphragm of the microphone too violently, the operator cuts down on the control and decreases the amount of current passing through the voice amplifier and into the oscillator. The operator really has control of the quality of the outgoing sounds at all times.

In the back of another large panel in the control room there are usually two or more huge vacuum tubes. Standing about two feet high they are actuated by a high voltage source of electricity, and generate very powerful oscillations that, in turn, go through the tuner and into the aerial as described previously. Aside from the essential parts there are other instruments in the room that lend refinement to the work. Specially designed switches, circuit-breakers and protective devices guard against damage to the expensive vacuum tubes. Over in one corner of the control room there is usually a receiving set that is always tuned to the commercial wavelengths. When the station is operating one of the operators is always on duty listening in for possible SOS signals. In this way the broadcasting station will not be on the air during times of trouble, thus interfering with the quick despatch of mercy.

Best Way to Loosen Stubborn Cough

This Home-made Remedy is a Wonder For Quick Results. Easily and Cheaply Made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, throat tickle, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get 16 ounces—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Fine Points in Cream Production

If your cream is not going into the higher grades, you may find reason in D. B. Moorhead's list of causes

THE introduction of cream grading in Western Canada has placed a premium on high quality cream. Producers are therefore exercising every care to place a high-grade cream on the market. Methods of handling cream are, consequently, under review, and factors influencing the quality of milk of prime importance to producers.

Good quality cream is produced at the expense of constant vigilance. If cream is worth producing at all, it is worth a great deal more produced with care. Any measure tending to prevent the growth of bacteria already in milk or cream will more than repay the producer. It is manifestly impossible to completely exclude micro-organisms from milk. It is possible, however, to neutralize their ill effects by proper precautionary measures.

A great deal of attention and publicity has been given the essentials: cleanliness and proper cooling methods. Apparently insignificant details, however, escape attention, and it is often these factors that directly influence the grade of cream.

The introduction of bacteria capable of producing "off" flavors in cream should be carefully guarded against. Wiping the udder with a clean, damp cloth before milking, will remove the germ-laden surface dirt, which would otherwise gain access to the milk. The use of small-topped milking pails further reduces the danger of foreign substances falling into the milk, from the body of the cow, or from the stable air.

Wetting the hands while milking is a potent source of contamination. In this way bacteria in large numbers gain access to the milk in the drops, which invariably fall from the hands of the milker. If this practice must be followed, authorities advise smearing the teats with vaseline.

Separator Source of Contamination

With the advent of cooler weather there is a tendency to wash the separator but once a day. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned. Germs are not only present in the bowl "scum," but their numbers multiply rapidly in the interval between milkings. This is especially true if the separator is housed in a warm place. The fresh milk cannot escape further contamination during the second separation.

Cream cans returned from the creamery should be re-washed and scalded before using again. In spite of the most scrupulous care on the part of the creameries, it is difficult to return cans in even an approximately sterile condition. Where hundreds of cans have to be washed and returned in a short twenty-four hours it is extremely difficult to avoid a residue of moisture in the cans. Even where cans are dried by compressed air, moisture is re-introduced by wet lids. This moisture forms an ideal breeding place for bacteria already present in the seams or crevices or lurking in the water itself. Moreover, lids are frequently

returned to the cans while the latter are still warm from the steaming. Moisture-laden air is thus imprisoned, while the heat of the can maintains a suitable temperature for the rapid reproduction of bacteria. It is, consequently, of vital importance to wash and scald cream cans on their return from the creamery.

The Versatile Cream Can

Cream cans should be used for cream or milk only. The cream can is frequently used as a generally handy receptacle about the farm, irrespective of what later effect this may have upon the cream. Cans used for catching rain-water not only rust quickly, but if rain-water stands in them too long may transmit a musty or stagnant water flavor to the next shipment of cream. Cases are also on record of cream cans used for carrying oil and gasoline. This can only result in an "off" grade for cream shipped in such cans, as oil or gasoline flavors only disappear on complete evaporation. Cans with the tinning completely burnt off have been rather frequently encountered. The obvious cause of this defect is the use of the can over a fire. Cream shipped in such cans had without exception, a strong metallic flavor.

The place in which cream is stored has an important effect on the ultimate grade assigned the cream. Storages should not only be the right temperature but should be well ventilated. Cream will rapidly absorb musty flavors, the flavors emanating from decomposing vegetables, cooking odors and those arising from stagnant water. Cream should under no circumstances come in contact with the exhaust vapors from gasoline engines or from gasoline itself. Any of these flavors will result in a lower grade, as all are particularly objectionable from the standpoint of the butter-maker.

Where Metallic Flavors Come From

It is false economy to persist in the use of old and rusty cans. Metallic flavors are almost invariably due to cans from which the tinning has been rusted off. The lids on old cans are almost always loose or damaged. To overcome this defect, paper and cloth, often none too clean, is used to wedge the lid in place. In such cases there is not only a danger of spillage, but dirty cloth or paper may impart objectionable flavors to the cream. In the course of a single season, the average shipper will save the price of a new can by discarding the old.

Creamery operators supply new cans at cost or a small additional charge to cover the carrying costs of these supplies. It is a difficult matter for the creameryman to suggest a new can, as it leaves him open to the assumption that he is making money from the transaction. Where cans are old and rust-eaten a new can will prove a decided asset to the producer of high-quality cream.

Odd flavors, detrimental to cream, emanate from the most unexpected sources. Improper care of milking-machine rubbers cause a characteristic

Continued on Page 18



WHY Leave Your Cream Profit? in the Skimmilk?

PROFIT is the last thing to be made in producing cream or anything else—and if your cream separator isn't skimming clean you are losing a big part of your profit.

The worst of it is you can't see whether your separator is skimming clean or not. But there is an easy way to tell. Have your De Laval Agent bring out a new De Laval Separator and try this simple test:

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The Guide's Puzzle Corner

Interest increasing as closing date of contest approaches

TIME and tide wait for no man. Many who intend to take part in The Guide's Big \$6,300 Figure Puzzle Contest are only just waking up to the fact that it closes in 11 days.

Those who have sent in an answer and have not received a letter of acknowledgment will receive one within a very few days. We are rapidly catching up with our work, and any who are waiting for their copies of The Guide will receive their first issue shortly.

Every Guide reader should read the closing announcement of the contest on page 4. The puzzle only takes one or two hours to solve. Everyone has the same chance of winning one of the 100 regular prizes. The investment of a little time may prove an extremely profitable one for you. Your chance is as good today as the day the contest began—the winning of a prize simply depends upon your ability to solve the puzzle correctly. That is the chief difference between this contest and the ordinary subscription contest. It does not take weeks of time, nor is it hard for you to win. Furthermore, you can enter the contest on your own renewal to The Guide for \$1.00.

The prize list, rules and regulations will be found on page 14 in last week's issue of The Guide. You will notice that farmers are given every chance in this contest. Last year's Grand Prize winners have been eliminated, no one outside of the prairie provinces can compete, and the contest is not open to those living in towns or cities with a population of more than 2,500 unless they can prove that they own or operate a farm. Everything pos-

sible has been done to give anyone who can add an opportunity to win a prize.

You Still Have Time

Although there are only 11 days left in which to send in a solution, the Contest Department will accept answers contained in letters bearing the postmark of February 1. In other words, as long as your answer is in the Post Office on February 1, it will be acceptable. Don't envy your neighbor if he wins the First Grand Award. Send your solution at once and win it yourself. There is still time to win, but no time to delay.—Contest Manager.

The Demand for Seed Grain

During the next three months there will be a vast quantity of seed wheat, oats, barley, flax and grass seed purchased by western farmers. In past years, The Guide, in a single issue, has carried over a page of seed grain advertising. In spite of this there seems to be more buyers than there is grain for sale. To bear out this statement we quote from a letter of Geo. E. Hartry, secretary-treasurer of Starbuck municipality:

"Please cancel my ad. for car load of Durum Wheat as we have got our seed O.K. It surely pays to advertise for what you want."

Farmers who have put off buying new seed for two or three years are purchasing this year. For this reason there will not be as much seed grain advertised in The Guide, but if there is a shortage in your district you can quickly find the kind of seed you need at the price you want to pay by inserting a "Want ad." in our seed grain section. See page 24 for further information.

Fine Points in Cream Production

Continued from Page 17

and very objectionable flavor. Fly ointment, carelessly used, imparts a flavor which carries through into the butter. Oily flavors sometimes arise through the careless use of separator oil, or by the small can itself falling into the cream. Fortunately, occurrences of this nature are rare, but the fact that such accidents may happen serve to illustrate the care necessary in the production of high-quality cream.

Flavors From Feed

Feed capable of imparting strong or objectionable flavors to milk should be fed after milking. This applies particularly to ensilage and weed flavors. Ensilage flavors are controlled by feeding after milking, but some of the weed flavors may still persist. Frenchweed is possibly the most difficult to control. Cattle seem to find this weed particularly attractive in the early spring or late fall. During the summer months this flavor is not so prevalent. Authorities advise at least a four-hour interval between the time that cows have access to feed capable of imparting objectionable flavors and the time of milking. Whether this will eliminate Frenchweed is problematical. The best way to avoid this flavor is to keep the cattle away from it if possible.

How Heavy Shall I Skim?

Some shippers adhere to the policy of heavy skimming, shipping cream that will test between 45 and 50 per cent. butter-fat. They contend that cream of this fat content entails less frequent trips to town and effects a saving in express charges. Where herds are large and cream accumulates quickly there is something to be said for heavy skimming. Heavy cream, however, has a decided tendency to staleness, due to the slow gathering of a shipment. From the standpoint of the creamery man, there is nearly always a heavy mechanical loss from such cream as well. It is generally conceded that best results are obtained from cream testing approximately 33 per cent. butter-fat.

Cream en route to the shipping point should be protected by some kind of covering, in hot weather. Wet sacks or old blankets are ideal for this purpose. If possible its arrival should coincide with that of the train. A great deal of cream is left for hours in the hottest weather on station platforms. This can only result in increased acidity, or the development of yeastiness in cream.

Frozen Cream

Table cream is, according to grading regulations, assigned a lower grade if frozen. During the winter months cream should be stored in a place sufficiently cool, but where cream will not freeze. Frozen cream is not only difficult to handle but has a tendency to "oil off" during pasteurization. Badly frozen cream has been known to burst cans, and is very frequently the cause of leaking cans. Further, it is a very difficult matter to obtain a representative sample, for testing purposes, from a frozen can of cream. The resultant test, in spite of the utmost care of the operator, is quite as likely to be to the disadvantage of the shipper, as to his advantage.

Conclusions drawn in this article are based on close observation of cream under almost every conceivable condition. The writer has examined



Weirholm

Residence of W. M. Weir, Tobacco Creek, Man.

Vita Gland Tablets Are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within Three Days

Hens have glands just as human beings have and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG-producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.



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Send your hides to the old reliable tannery, where you get the best prices—where you can get good leather or fine winter robes at the least cost.

WE PAY FREIGHT

on hides for tanning, and make a liberal freight allowance on hides sold to us.

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CREAMERIES LTD.
REGINA SASK.



thousands of cans of cream. These suggestions are advanced in the hope that they may offer the solution of some of the problems confronting the shipper who is making every effort to place a high quality product on the market.

U.F.M. President's Address

Continued from Page 8

may secure the greatest returns possible for his produce, all of which we hope to see grow and become more efficient.

"We must, however, recognize the possibility of the farmer after he has adjusted his method of farming to a more diversified system and has speeded up in the quantity and quality of his livestock, poultry and dairy products, finding himself without an available market. What will be the result, if after having done these things for a few years he finds he is no better off? Will it not mean a further breaking down of the morale of our farm people and the development of a more intensified feeling of discontent and helplessness, with an inevitable depressing effect on our whole business and economic structure? If the farmer does his part in speeding up production, is he not justified in asking that all other interests equally concerned in the successful development of agriculture, co-operate with him in securing adequate markets and reducing costs of production? It will avail us little if we are efficient in the production and marketing of our produce and then lose the profit of our labor through heavy transportation costs, high taxation, excessive rates of interest and lack of a consuming market.

Co-operative Associations

"We have achieved considerable success in organizing the marketing of the farmers' produce. Perhaps it would be in order to suggest to our membership that future development might lie in the direction of organizing the buying power of the farmer. Such a step would be a gigantic undertaking, fraught with great possibilities, destined possibly to revolutionize the commerce of the province but also beset with difficulties that may be regarded as perilous. Perilous because a study of co-operative buying in other countries has shown a high percentage of failures. Perilous because in our own province co-operative buying has only in a few cases been successful and in most cases disappointing.

"The reasons for this indifferent success as I see it are various. In many cases poor management, in most cases a lack of understanding of the real benefits to be gained from co-operation. Several associations started too hastily and without studying the possibilities of making a success. Such associations are almost bound to fail.

"Considerable success, however, has been achieved by a large number of our locals who have engaged in co-operative purchasing, effecting savings to the amount of thousands of dollars to individual local communities. This form of local organization is to be commended and in my opinion should precede any large form of co-operative purchasing that may be undertaken.

The Road Ahead

"Through more efficient and skilful farm management and operation; through better organization of farm marketing and economical purchasing of farm supplies; through the elimination of waste in our whole production and distribution; through a recognition of the fact that the farm problem does not stand alone, but is intertwined with the welfare of all our people; through sound national policies; with energy and straight thinking for their consummation, I believe that progress, while it may at times be slow, will be certain and that agriculture, despite the depression and misery it has passed through, may become the brightest spot in our whole economic system.

"It should be said, however, that the getting of membership should never be left to one or two. It is the duty of every member to strengthen his local, and it is especially the duty of the local board to see that the whole local area is canvassed, and that every last possible member is enrolled. Let us make the local board a real power in every association.

Membership Not Enough

But enrollment of members is only the beginning of success. If our mem-

bership is to mean anything it must be brought into action—into touch with practical activities that create for themselves an essential place in the community life. The activities of our locals must be directed toward the setting up of conditions surrounding the operation of our farms that will assure a reasonable, satisfactory living for our farm people. Every problem affecting rural life, whether it be economic, educational, social or community, should receive attention. The service rendered by any local is determined by the degree to which it intelligently applies itself to these problems. They should get all our people, young as well as old, together frequently in a social way. They should promote and give some leadership in the discussion of important issues. They should promote co-operation in marketing, in buying, in working, in playing, in all the things which neighbors may advantageously do together. 1926 challenges us to call out the latent talent of our groups, to set it to action and make it count for the good of all, making the year one filled with joy and achievement.



W. C. Mills
At the first meeting of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, following the annual meeting, W. C. Mills was elected president to succeed Hon. J. A. Maharg. Mr. Mills has been secretary of the company for a number of years.

Mantle Memorial Fund

There is a bill now before the Saskatchewan legislature to establish the Mantle Memorial Fund in honor of the late Major Frank Mantle, who was deputy minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan from 1910 to 1915, at which time he enlisted and went overseas, and was killed near Courcellette, in September, 1916.

Mr. Mantle was very widely known in agricultural circles in Western Canada. Prior to his joining the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture he was for some years engaged in agricultural journalism. After his appointment as deputy minister at Regina, he was secretary of the Grain Markets' Commission and Agricultural Credits Commission, which studied these problems in Canada and Europe in 1913.

The purpose of the Mantle Memorial Fund is to establish a scholarship at the University of Saskatchewan, to be used in connection with the Farm Boys' Camps, held at Regina and Saskatoon exhibitions. At both of these camps the boys take part in judging competitions, and the scholarship will be based largely on their showing in these contests.

Up to the present time in cash and pledges, the Mantle Memorial Fund amounts to over \$1,100. It is expected that those who knew Mr. Mantle and his work, and also the work of the Farm Boys' Camps will make further contributions, and the principal sum will be invested and the interest used to maintain the scholarship. Subscriptions to the Mantle Memorial Fund should be sent to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina.

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EATON IMPROVED BOLT HAME ATTACHMENT
RELIABLE LEATHER HOUSING
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BIG HEAVY BELLY-BAND 2 1/2 IN. WIDE LAYER REINFORCED WITH 1 1/2 IN. BUCKLE
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37X-115. One Set of Military Harness, as described above. Weight about 7.25
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Convention Dates

Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Saskatoon, January 26 to 29.

Other Dates Worth Remembering

Saskatchewan Livestock Conventions, Saskatoon, January 27 to 28.
Alberta Dairy Convention, Calgary, January 26 to 28.
Saskatchewan Dairy Convention, Regina, February 2 to 4.
Western Canada Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, February 9 to 12.
Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 15 to 19.
Manitoba Soil Products Show, Brandon, March 15 to 19.

The Radio on the Farm

\$40 IN PRIZES \$40

A large number of farm homes served by The Guide have radio sets with which they are getting news, market reports, concerts, sermons and various kinds of information, entertainment and inspiration every day or evening during the week. No invention or discovery in the last thousand years has done so much to bring the farm home in touch with the other parts of the world.

The Guide wants to publish a number of stories of the experiences of our readers with their radio sets. We want to know when you installed your radio, what make it is, what size and what range. Tell us what you use the radio for and what service you get over it both during the day, during the evening and on Sunday. What stations are you able to pick up? Write us the best story you can of the use that you make of your radio set, and the value that it has been to you since you have had it. Don't attempt to do any fine writing, just tell the story in a free and easy way as you would if talking with a friend or neighbor and let us know the interesting things you have heard coming through the air.

Write your story on one side of the paper only and send your manuscript in flat, not rolled. No story should exceed 1,000 words in length, but even a shorter story well told may win the first prize. For the best story of The Radio on The Farm, The Guide will pay \$15; for the second best, \$10; third best, \$8.00; fourth best, \$5.00 and fifth best \$2.00.

All stories on Radio on The Farm must reach The Guide office not later than February 5. Address letters to Radio Contest, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

That Shelter Belt of Yours

Continued from Page 9

three feet six inches apart each way. These plantations, now 18 years old, are in splendid condition, and are in no immediate need of thinning. The pines are the dominant trees, the ash being used only for filling. The ash are still healthy, however, and will go ahead whenever some of the pine are thinned out. We believe the spruce would do equally well mixed with ash.

Many farmers are now setting out small plots of crab apples, plums and hardy apples, and these plots, of course, must be well sheltered. When planning a shelter for the orchard and small fruit patch we would advise leaving out Russian poplar, cottonwood and the willows, as these varieties seem to sap moisture from great distances. Plant the shelter so that the first row of fruit trees will be at least 20 feet away, and use only maple, ash and caragana for the shelter belt, and if evergreens can be secured, white spruce.



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Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 220, Racine, Wis.

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By HON. JOHN BRACKEN



A complete manual on all field crops, common to Western Canadian farmers. Discusses varieties and their suitability for different sections and conditions; covers fully best methods of handling each crop from soil preparation to harvesting. Written by Western Canada's

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The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG

U.F.W.M. Secretary's Report

A synopsis of the report presented by Miss Mabel E. Finch to the 1926 Convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba

MISS Mabel Finch, secretary of the United Farm Women, in her report presented to the annual convention on Wednesday morning, pointed out that the reports received from locals indicated that the membership had increased considerably during the past year. Eleven new sections had been organized. The 38 locals now in operation have 733 members or an average of 16 members each. This is an increase of 289 over 1924.

Miss Finch stated that Minto local, with an enrolment of 62, has the largest membership in the province. "Energetic officers, a live program and a team contest are responsible for these results. Elgin Women's Section follows with a membership of 40; Grassmere with 39.

But this does not show the exact membership of women in the U.F.W.M. Many work in what is known as "mixed locals" composed of men and women. In such cases a woman convener is appointed to receive literature from Central office. "Returns received from these locals show that out of a membership of 3,038 reporting, there are 560 women or approximately 20 per cent. of the total. If this percentage were applied to the remaining 3,400 members enrolled in Manitoba, it would indicate that the women membership for the province stands at approximately 1,200 showing an increase of 520 over last year.

Important Work in Education

In discussing the widening range of vision of the U.F.W.M., Miss Finch drew attention to some of those things which had occupied the attention and interest of the association during the past year. Of this she said: "A Review Committee had been appointed by the government to determine the trend in education that the program of studies for the schools might be so revised as to meet the requirements of the time. Not only did the board give careful consideration to the framing of replies to the questionnaire submitted by the committee, but it sent out a detailed questionnaire to every local and Women's Section, for the purpose of learning directly from the people their views in regard to education. The number of replies did not fulfil anticipations, less than 100 being received. Although many locals did not manifest the interest expected, others by their activity showed that they realized the wonderful opportunity for service presented. An illustration worth mentioning is that of St. Andrews U.F.M., who, upon receipt of the questionnaire, decided that its importance warranted the calling of a representative public gathering. Invitations were sent to the adjoining communities, and as a result five school districts gathered together for careful deliberation and submitted their findings." When the returns were all in a memorandum was compiled and presented to the Review Committee in June.

"Another new field of service," said Miss Finch, "was that developed during

the year in connection with immigration. Under the Empire Settlement Scheme, numbers of families were brought out from the Old Country and settled under the direction of the Land Settlement Branch. To extend to these a neighborly welcome and ensure their harmonious absorption into Canadian life, the Land Settlement Branch advised us in advance of their arrival. This enabled us to communicate with the locals in the districts where they were to settle, requesting their co-operation and neighborly interest. The result has been that instead of living for months as strangers in a community the newcomers were welcomed at once and made to feel that they were settling down among friends. This we believe will do much towards retaining them



Miss Mabel E. Finch
Secretary of the U.F.W.M.

on the land as permanent and happy settlers."

A third enlargement of U.F.W.M. activities was the association with other organizations. During the year the U.F.W.M. was given representation on the Junior Red Cross. Representatives were also asked to sit on the Child Welfare Board and the Board of Welfare Supervision. The U.F.W.M. are also represented on the Advisory Board of Education, and had a member of the Board of Directors on the Review Committee appointed by the government to revise the program of studies for the schools. The president, Mrs. Gee, represented the association in the federal organization, the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The secretary was also secretary of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Delegates of the U.F.W.M. attended the meetings of prominent public bodies such as the Economic Conference held in Winnipeg last winter, and the Women's Institutes convention at the Agricultural College in June. The most recent honor conferred on the U.F.W.M.

has been the appointment of Mrs. Gee to the federal committee of the Department of Agriculture that is responsible for making arrangements for the third World's Poultry Congress, to be held in Ottawa, in 1927. Miss Finch pointed out that these new fields each offered wider opportunities and greater responsibilities. They are a recognition of the part the rural organization must play in moulding the life of the nation.

The usual committees on: marketing, social welfare and public health, education, legislation and young people, had carried on for the year. Members of the Board of Directors had acted as conveners of these several committees.

Activities of Locals

In dealing with the detailed work of the local organizations, Miss Finch's report stated that: "Reports from locals show that the majority have carried on systematic programs during the year. Many loan libraries have been secured from the Department of Education to either supplement the home library or provide reading material for the winter months. Debates have been continued with vigor and considerable material has been sent out from Central office to assist in their preparation.

"Public health and social welfare work have been very much in the foreground during the year. Emphasis has been placed on the spreading of the gospel of health by means of addresses from public health nurses and physicians, and through baby health conferences." Reference was made to Framnes, a pioneer Icelandic settlement, where over 50 children were examined by a visiting doctor. The summer conferences of the U.F.W.M. are developing steadily in strength, in talent of local workers and in breadth of vision. Six of these conferences interested themselves in social welfare work during the past year.

In regard to business rising out of past conventions the secretary reported: "There possibly never was a year when more gratifying results along legislative lines have been achieved. The resolutions presented to the provincial government following last year's convention concerned themselves with an amendment to the Child Welfare Act, the extension of the Juvenile Court Jurisdiction to cover the whole province and the compilation of a booklet on laws affecting women and children. The proposals suggested in the first two resolutions have been enacted into legislation, while the booklet on laws has just recently been published.

"Three resolutions were presented to the federal government requesting equality in grounds for divorce, the right for married women to become personally naturalized and the transference of cadet-training grants for educational purposes. The first resolution was embodied into legislation at the last session of the federal house. The other two still remain for further consideration."

The report in closing referred to the Junior U.F.M. locals. Membership of which now stands at 158. St. Andrews, Hazelridge and Saten locals were mentioned as doing particularly good work.

U.F.M. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 8

at several cents per gallon less than ordinary retail prices. In addition this local handled many other commodities at an estimated saving of \$1,000. Many other locals are doing like work.

"Our reports to the end of the year show 54 locals engaged in co-operative purchasing with an estimated saving of \$16,695. But equally important is the social and community work being done. The legislative enactments secured are far-reaching, and the educational work and development in self-expression is producing among our farm people many men and women capable of efficient service to the community and to the state.

"The whole problem of freight rates is a matter for adjustment during the coming year, and our organization must assume the responsibility of doing all that is possible to ensure that in the formation of our new freight structure everything will be done to safeguard and protect the interests of agriculture on a fair and equitable basis."

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Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

premier, the Honorable John Bracken, and his cabinet has justified the confidence of those electors and members of the legislature who placed and have maintained them in office, and,

"Whereas, among some people who are anxious to lend their support to the government there may be an opinion that it is representative only of a class movement in which they have no part, and,

"Whereas, any such opinion is directly contrary to the principle adopted by the U.F.M. at its annual convention in January, 1922, in the following language:

"We repudiate the seeking of class advantage and pledge ourselves as citizens to make the well-being of the whole people our constant objective."

"And, whereas, all electors of the province should be afforded the opportunity to join in support of the Bracken administration and to consider and promote measures for its re-election in order to ensure the continuance of honest, efficient and economical government in Manitoba, and,

"Whereas, a general provincial election must be held prior to the close of 1927:

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention do hereby express its confidence in Premier Bracken and his government, and request that he call at a suitable date a representative convention of supporters of his government to formulate a provincial program and organization for the said election."

Federal Election a Lesson

This resolution was moved by Thomas Mellwraith, Teulon, who was secretary of the provincial political committee in the recent federal election, and who said the experience of last October should be sufficient to convince them that if they wanted to win elections they must have a thorough organization and not wait until four or five weeks before election day to lay their plans and raise the necessary funds. The Bracken government had given the province capable, honest and economical administration, and there were many thousands of city people as well as farmers who desired to see it continued in office. Thomas Wood, Wingham, seconded.

The discussion chiefly centred around the question as to who should call the proposed convention. Some delegates, including George Comp'on, M.L.A., thought the U.F.M. should take the step, while others were of opinion that if this were done many supporters of the government living in the towns and cities would feel they were not wanted. With only one exception every delegate who spoke expressed the desire to see the present government continued in office, and realized the necessity of organization. The exception was Bert McLeod, of Shoal Lake, who declared he was the only Liberal left in the local at that point, and who said the discussion had convinced him that he had no business in the organization. Secretary D. G. McKenzie supported the resolution, and in reply to Mr. McLeod, pointed out that a cardinal principle of the U.F.M. was local autonomy, and any constituency, any local and any individual could abstain from political activities if they so desired.

"Broadening Out" Question Arises

Rev. H. Dodds, Boissevain, was afraid that if all supporters of Premier Bracken were invited to a convention at Winnipeg, city people would swamp the convention and overrule the rural voters. He proposed an amendment which was seconded by Ben Richardson, that the word Progressive be inserted near the end of the resolution, so that it should read: "A representative convention of Progressive supporters of his government."

W. R. Wood opposed the amendment, saying that there were many people who would support the government who would not be prepared to label themselves Progressive, and another Winnipeg delegate declared the city supporters of the government would undoubtedly be organized and would be represented in the same way as the rural people. F. Sirett also opposed

the use of the name Progressive.

Another proposal was that the motion be referred back to the resolutions' committee, with instructions to divide it into two resolutions, one expressing confidence in the Bracken government and the other directing the executive of the U.F.M. to call a provincial political convention.

The debate was adjourned over the lunch hour, and on reassembling the delegates quickly disposed of the matter. Both of the amendments, first that to divide the motion into two parts and then that to insert the name Progressive were voted down by large majorities.

Compromise Amendment Passed

W. R. Wood, then moved an amendment which he described as a compromise, and one which he thought would restore peace. This amendment which was seconded by C. S. Stevenson, was carried by a substantial majority, and on being put as the main motion was adopted unanimously. It read as follows:

"That we desire to express our appreciation of the success achieved by the present government of the province in the improvement of the financial position of the province, and that with a view to the continuance of that policy we offer to the government of the province the co-operation of the executive of our organization in the calling of a convention and the formulation of a program, and the establishment of the necessary organization for the coming election."

Soldiers Settler's Affair

A resolution which aroused considerable discussion was that relating to the revaluation of soldier settlers' holdings. Mention was made of the fact that as a result of a resolution passed at the last convention, the Canadian Council of Agriculture had brought this matter before the government, and a reduction had been made in the indebtedness for stock and equipment. No revaluation had been made of land, however, and the fact that while the prices at which the land was bought in some cases were much too high, in other instances they had been quite reasonable, made it difficult to make a fair adjustment. Eventually, on the motion of G. McLaren, it was unanimously resolved:

"This convention, realizing the very serious financial position in which many of our soldier settlers are placed, requests our executive to enter into conference with the Union of Municipalities and the Soldiers' Settlement Board, with a view to arrive at fair and just solution of this problem."

Would Have Public Study

An interesting discussion on the best method of educating the public on economic questions, resulted from a resolution from the Swan River district convention, proposing that the Central officers and board should initiate a vigorous educational campaign and issue literature on such questions as currency, credit, freight rates, co-operation, the Grain Act and Hudson Bay Railway. Critics of the resolution suggested that there was plenty of literature on these subjects, but the difficulty was to get the people to study intensively. The resolution was amended so as to urge the locals of the U.F.M. to initiate and carry out the proposed educational campaign, and in that form was adopted.

It was also resolved to request the provincial Department of Education to include in the teaching of civics in rural schools, a brief outline of the ideals, principles and history of the co-operative movement.

Professor Fay Speaks

During Thursday afternoon's session an informing address on Agricultural Co-operation—A World Problem, was delivered by Professor Fay. The speaker expressed the greatest admiration for the co-operative marketing organizations established in Western Canada, declaring them to be sound in principle as proved by European experience, and said that if they were not permanent it would be through the fault of their own members, and not because of attacks from without. He was not a technical expert, but as a student of co-operation it seemed to him that the wheat pool would be more

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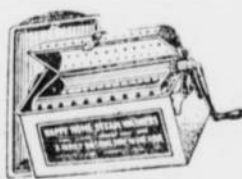
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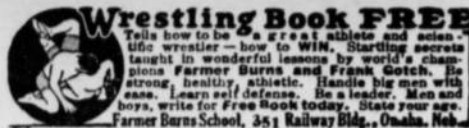
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successful if it owned the elevators. If the pooling system was right it should go ahead, but they must be careful in their progress not to tear up the foundations on which they had been built, the earlier forms of co-operation. Professor Fay also commended the cattle pool and egg and poultry pools.

Another event of the afternoon was the election as vice-president of Thomas Wood, of Wingham, who defeated Ben Richardson and W. H. Hicks by a small majority on the first ballot.

A committee composed of the president and vice-president of the U.F.M., J. M. Allan, Miss M. E. Finch, Peter Wright, G. F. Chipman and W. R. Wood, was appointed to carry out the resolution passed earlier in the convention to establish a memorial to the late Roderick McKenzie.

Portage la prairie was selected as the place of the 1927 convention. Mayor Webb, of Winnipeg; Mayor Cater, of Brandon, and Mayor Burns, of Portage, each addressed the convention on Friday morning, inviting the organization to their respective cities, and short speeches in favor of each city were made by delegates. After the first ballot it was announced that no city had received a majority and that Winnipeg had the lowest number of votes. A second ballot gave Portage a majority of two votes over Brandon. While the number of hotels in Portage is somewhat limited, Mayor Burns assured the convention that there was ample accommodation for delegates and visitors, a canvas having shown that the best homes in the city would be thrown open for their entertainment.

"Resolved, that this convention reaffirm the strong stand on temperance which the provincial United Farmers of Manitoba has always taken, and that we support in every way the efforts of the Temperance Alliance to promote the cause of temperance and

Continued on Page 23



Introducing Dicky Dare

This is the little chap who, with his dog, Stumpy, is going to bring many pleasant hours to the home of Guide readers, beginning next week.

Dicky is one of those little boys who, on warm September days, likes to lie on his back beside the new hay stack and watch the fleecy clouds sail by high overhead, peopling them with his imagination. Fancy takes him away on the wings of the wind, and if you watch The Guide each week, Dicky will take you with him on a personally conducted tour of the wonderful Isle of Zambango, where sluggish crocodiles bask in tepid pools blinking their slumbrous eyes at you; where purple parrots and gay cockatoos make fun of you from the tree tops; where all the wonderful animals of fable and story will come to terrify or amuse you. Watch for Dicky Dare.

THE DOO DADS

Yep, Tiny hit the wrong bird, and the wrong bird never knew what struck him. You see, it was this way: Nicky Nutt stepped out one bright day when the ground was white with snow and icicles were hanging from the roofs of the houses. He hadn't realized just how cold it was and wished he had put on some warmer clothes. "Br-r-r-r, I should have put on my heavy underwear today," he said, as he looked over the wide expanse of white snow. Hardly had he finished his sentence when something slippery and cold struck him in the neck. Nicky saw stars for a moment. Then he turned around and saw something else. But it wasn't stars. It was that durned crow that had been pestering the life out of him and his pet elephant, Tiny. Nicky Nutt was enraged. "Just wait, you'll pay for that trick, you black demon," he yelled shaking his fist at the crow. He had perched himself on the edge of the roof laughing his head off at poor Nicky Nutt who couldn't reach him. Nicky was as good as his word in trying to carry out his threat. He rushed over to Tiny's place, armed himself with a gun and instructed Tiny to arm himself with a big club almost as big as Babe Ruth's bat. "C'mon, Tiny, we gotta get that crow or he's gonna get us," Nicky Nutt commanded, as he strutted forth to meet his worst enemy. Down the road they went until they reached the tree where Mr. Crow was accustomed to reside without paying rent. Disappointment greeted Nicky Nutt and Tiny for the crow wasn't home. "He isn't home? Well, we'll wait," said Nicky Nutt as he glanced up at the limb where the crow was usually to be seen perched. "Keep a good look-out now, don't let him get away," he instructed Tiny, now ready to obey all orders from his master. "Don't give him a chance, smash him," was Nicky Nutt's parting shot. "He hit me with a big icicle and nearly broke my neck," he said. Nicky and Tiny waited, but they didn't wait long for something to happen. The crow must have been perched somewhere in the tree all this time, for in a moment—after Nicky had stopped talking—he jumped down and lit right on Nicky Nutt's head. Nicky didn't know it. He was keeping up his yarn of how the crow dropped an icicle on his neck and had finished by saying, "my head feels as heavy as—" when again something happened. Tiny had espied the crow on the top of Nicky's head and started to get into action. He took a long healthy swing with his home runs on the baseball field, and struck with all his might at the crow. But the crow was too nimble. Tiny was too slow. As a result Tiny's club struck the top of Nicky's head just where the crow wasn't, and Nicky saw more stars, more stars than he had ever seen before in his life. When he came to, he glanced up with wistful eyes at the crow who was perched on the branch of the tree. And he wondered and wondered, but he couldn't tell what it was all about. Then he turned around toward Tiny who was half frightened out of his wits and said: "M'Gosh, Tiny, what was it he hit me with?" Only one guest as to what was Tiny's answer. Poor Tiny, poor Nicky Nutt. The crow, lucky devil.



ARCH DALE

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Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 22

its scientific study; urging especially that locals and others give what financial support they can."

This was the first resolution of Friday's sessions. This was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mrs. Yerex, seconded by A. Turner.

Another temperance resolution unanimously adopted was "That in view of the fact that infractions of the present liquor acts are prevalent, we urge that steps be taken by the proper authorities, Dominion, provincial and municipal, to secure the enforcement of these acts."

Bert McLeod, of Shoal Lake, introduced a resolution asking "That the present system of grading be changed, and instead of all grain being inspected at Winnipeg, that inspection offices be placed at each divisional point on the railways, and all grain loaded on each division be inspected there, with the privilege of appeal before the chief inspector, Winnipeg."

This resolution was opposed on the ground that with 40 different inspection points there would be a lack of uniformity in grading, and also because it would delay traffic and make necessary the construction of many new railway yards. The resolution was referred to the executive.

The same course was taken with a proposal that an effort be made to raise the percentage of moisture allowed in grain before it is graded tough.

A resolution, proposed by C. S. Watkins, in favor of the establishment of a duplicate sampling system, to give an opportunity for an appeal against the grading of cars of grain which are too full to be inspected at Winnipeg, was also referred to the executive.

Delegates from the Swan River district made a strong effort to secure endorsement of a resolution proposed by R. F. McVeety, and seconded by G. Dickerson, that the provincial government be asked to provide legislation permitting municipalities to assume payment of drainage district debentures. In support of this it was urged that the legislation adopted at the time the drainage districts were formed, which provided that the assessment of the lands in the drainage districts should not be increased during the life of the debentures, had been repealed, with the result that farmers in the drainage districts paid higher taxes than those in other parts of the same municipality. On the other hand it was argued that where those in a drainage district were a majority of the municipality they might take advantage of the proposed legislation to "put something over" on the rest of the taxpayers. Eventually the resolution was referred to the executive.

A resolution in favor of compulsory voting, moved by Mrs. J. S. Wood, and seconded by Mrs. L. A. Bradley, produced a spirited debate, the opposition being led by Thos. McIlwraith and Bert McLeod. Opinion appeared about equally divided, and on motion of Mrs. Gee, seconded by Rev. H. Dodds, the matter was referred back to the locals for study.

Amalgamation with the Farmers' Union was discussed on a resolution from Swan River, proposed by R. F. McVeety, seconded by G. Dickerson. The resolution read:

"Whereas, it is not in the best interests of the farmers of Manitoba that two organizations created for the same purpose, should exist in competition with each other, and,

"Whereas, a basis of amalgamation is being sought between the Farmers' Union of Canada and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association;

"Therefore be it resolved that a committee of three should be selected by the provincial convention to arrange for a basis of amalgamation between the Farmers' Union and the United Farmers of Manitoba."

Mr. McVeety stated that the Farmers' Union in Manitoba was confined chiefly to the northern portion of the province, and was not as strong there as it had been, but as negotiations for amalgamation were proceeding in Saskatchewan he thought the U.F.M.

should also show that it was anxious for unity.

J. M. Allan thought the U.F.M. should wait for the Farmers' Union to make an approach before pronouncing on the question, and other delegates suggested that if the members of the Farmers' Union desired unity they could secure it by coming back to the U.F.M. fold.

W. R. Wood proposed that the objective of the resolution be endorsed and that in the event of the attempt at amalgamation in Saskatchewan proving successful, the board of the U.F.M. take such steps as might be necessary up to the next convention.

Objection was raised to action being made contingent upon the success of the Saskatchewan negotiations, it being suggested that Manitoba could solve its own problems, and Mr. Wood accordingly deleted that part of his motion. Mr. Wood's suggestion was then adopted by a large majority.

Train Crews Cause Annoyance

Delegates from Benito local brought forward a resolution as follows:

"Whereas, a great many of our railway crossings in villages are marked 'temporary private crossing,' thus giving train crews the right to hold up the public traffic for an indefinite length of time at said crossing, and, whereas, such stopping of traffic often works a hardship on threshers and others;

"Therefore, this convention places itself on record as being in favor of demanding that all temporary crossings, where there is a continuation of a street on either side, be made public crossings in the lawful sense of the word."

This resolution was adopted, but at a later stage it was decided to give it reconsideration in order to hear Thomas Acheson, general agricultural agent of the C.P.R. on the question. Mr. Acheson stated that the Railway Commission would not allow public crossings within yard limits, but for the accommodation of the public the railways provided crossings which were temporary and private, but which could be used except during the short period each day when trains were at the stations. The effect of the resolution would be to close these temporary crossings altogether. The resolution was referred to the executive.

Would Alter Parliamentary Practice

A resolution from Springfield district convention, that a reverse vote in parliament should not be regarded as the defeat of the government unless it is a straight vote of lack of confidence, was passed.

Birtle local was responsible for a resolution proposing that all resolutions to be considered at future conventions be sent to all locals 30 days before the convention date, and that the election of officers and discussions of resolutions be disposed of before addresses and entertainment features are taken up, except at evening sessions. This resolution, however, found little support and was tabled after brief discussion.

D. G. McKenzie moved:

"Whereas, it is generally agreed that diversified agriculture is the only practical cure for the many ills which the one-crop system of agriculture is heir to, and the practical way to place farm practice on a profitable basis;

"And, whereas, diversified agriculture must of necessity embody a policy of suitable crop rotation, which provides for the growing of forage crops, grasses and clovers, and the consequent keeping of livestock;

Approve of Forage Crop Cars

"Therefore we, the delegates of the United Farmers of Manitoba in annual convention assembled, voice our approval of the joint policy of the Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural College of the University of Manitoba, and the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway, of running forage crop cars throughout the province and thereby imparting to those in attendance information on the growing of forage crops through lectures, and further encouraging the growing of these crops through the sale of tested seed of approved strains and varieties of fodder crops, grasses and clovers, to farmers requiring same;

"We furthermore urge upon those

responsible a continuation of this helpful policy, being in our judgment the most effective and practical means of introducing fodder crops, grasses and clovers to the farms of our province, particularly among farmers in outlying districts."

Mr. McKenzie stated that attempts were being made to have the forage trains discontinued, and it was therefore desirable that if the convention desired them continued, it should state its position. W. G. Weir seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Wasting Natural Resources

Rev. H. Dodds moved:

"Whereas, the wealth of a country is chiefly derived from its natural resources, and,

"Whereas, in a new and sparsely settled country as our province of Manitoba, it has been the custom to freely give and sell of this vast wealth without adequate compensation to the people, and,

"Whereas, the timbered areas of the province have in the past been exploited; and will in the future be a great source of wealth if properly nursed and protected, and,

"Whereas, the denudation of forest areas in North America has created a large market for our timber and pulpwood, and,

"Whereas, if our natural resources are not properly conserved and protected we shall in the near future possess none;

"Therefore be it resolved that we the delegates of the United Farmers of Manitoba in convention assembled, are of the opinion that no more of the natural resources of the province should be alienated until a thorough survey is made, and the ownership is vested in the government of the province, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion government and the government of the province."

This was unanimously adopted.

The desire for freer trade in livestock between Canada and the United States was expressed in a resolution "that the U.F.M. declare our belief in reciprocity in tariffs on cattle and hogs between Canada and the United States, and that we ask the Dominion government to introduce legislation in the present session of the Dominion parliament to make this effective at the earliest possible moment."

J. McQuarrie moved:

"Whereas, it is evident that the fees of some medical specialists are much too high; be it resolved that steps be taken to reduce them by the removing of superfluous college training."

Mr. McQuarrie made a carefully-prepared and somewhat lengthy speech in support of this resolution, but the convention was not impressed and at the earliest possible moment voted to lay it on the table.

F. L. Dickinson moved a resolution asking that the provincial Department of Agriculture conduct experiments with a view to finding the most suitable machine for cleaning grain at the threshing machine. It was stated that considerable progress along these lines had been made with machines that were being experimented with in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The resolution was adopted.

G. McLaren moved:

"Whereas the National Transcontinental Railway was built to carry western grain to Canadian seaports by an all-Canadian route and to increase railway traffic between the maritime provinces and the West, and,

"Whereas, on the completion of the N.T.R. in 1916, the Dominion government put into effect a rate of six cents a bushel on wheat from Armstrong to Quebec, and,

"Whereas, the Hon. Dr. Reid, then minister of railways in the Dominion government, stated in parliament that six cents a bushel was a profitable rate, and,

"Whereas, the government shortly afterwards increased the rate to 20 cents a bushel, with the result that the line is practically unused, and,

"Whereas, we are of opinion that this line should be used for the purpose for which it was constructed;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention request the Dominion government and the Board of Railway Commissioners to put into effect the

lowest freight rates on grain and livestock over the N.T.R. at which the Canadian National Railways can operate without loss."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

H. P. Nicholson referred to the fact that, as the result of immigration schemes recently adopted, a large increase in immigration might be expected. Canada's most crying need, he said, was an increasing population of adaptable men and women, but there was a danger that if steps were not taken to safeguard the interests of those who came in they would be exploited by speculative holders of vacant lands, who would raise their prices as soon as there was a demand. He was of the opinion that the Canadian Council of Agriculture should study this question with a view to devising some scheme by which this could be prevented, and with this object in view, moved "That the U.F.M. in convention assembled to request that our executive take the proper action so that our Dominion and provincial governments take steps to secure the standardization of unoccupied land prices according to their productive values, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the exploitation of the incoming settler."

C. Ellerington seconded, and the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

Shortly before the close of the last business session, after the printed resolutions had been disposed of, Geo. Dickerson moved and W. A. Gourlay seconded a resolution approving of a motion made in the House of Commons at the last session by J. S. Woodsworth, "That it is not in the interests of the country at large that the privilege of issuing currency and of controlling provincial credit should be granted to private corporations."

G. McLaren asked if this resolution meant that the chartered banks would be deprived of the right to issue bank notes, and on being informed by Mr. Gourlay that it would, protested against so important a matter being passed upon without more mature consideration than would be given to it at that time.

Mr. Dickerson explained that by an oversight the resolution did not reach the resolutions committee in time to be printed and said he would be quite content to have it referred to the locals for study during the next year. The resolution was accordingly referred to the locals.

The final session of the convention, on Friday evening, opened with an enjoyable program of music by the Brandon Salvation Army Band.

An illustrated lecture on Rust Control, by Dr. D. Bailey, who is engaged in this work at the Manitoba Agricultural College, proved of great interest, and at the conclusion it was unanimously resolved "That we appreciate the work of Dr. Bailey and ask the provincial and Dominion governments to provide every facility for solving the rust problem."

An address by Premier Bracken on Provincial Finance followed. The premier fully outlined the sources of income of the province and the manner in which its expenditures were made. He showed that while previous governments had been steadily increasing expenditures and spending in excess of of their income, the present administration had reduced expenditure in every department and had succeeded in bringing expenditures below income. The opposition, he said, were promising to reduce taxation, but in the last session, when supply was being voted, they did not move to reduce a single item in their estimates. Some further curtailment of expense might be possible, but any large reduction could only be accomplished by cutting off services and expenditures, such as the support of hospitals for the insane, educational grants, mothers' allowances, and road maintenance. The premier was given a great ovation at the close of his address.

Votes of thanks to the city of Brandon and all those who had helped to make the convention a success were adopted and the convention closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne at 11.15 p.m.

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SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, THREE months, one, 18 months. Splendid Shorthorn bull, four years. Arthur Green, Duchess, Alta. 2-2

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SELL, EXCHANGE—PERCHERON STALLION, Justice, 10965, ton, five years. Reason, related. Sell—Aberdeen-Angus bull, 18 months, grand sire, Gleam's Pride Glencarnock Second. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 2-4

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Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS, open and bred, heifer and cow with calves at side. Splendid condition. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgwick, Alta. 3-6

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, NINE months, \$50; Duke. Henry Libke, Dundurn, Sask. 52-5

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SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRES, BRED for type and production, males; one, four years; two, 12 months and one, six months old. Also two exceptionally good mature cows. Will freshen February 1 and April 5. Prices reasonable. W. G. McArthur, Hearne, Sask. 3-2

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SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL calves. Excellent breeding. Chris Vickers, Baldur, Man. 3-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO YEARS, from heavy milking strain, \$85. R. Dickie, Melfort, Sask. 3-5

Shorthorns

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM PARTIES HAVING four registered Shorthorn bulls for sale, coming two years. Must be good. State price and where to be seen. C. Montgomery, Trynor, Sask. 3-3

REGISTERED T.B. TESTED SHORTHORN bull, 11 months old, \$70. A. Benson Granger, Ogema, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICELY-BRED SHORT- horn bulls, 12 and 16 months old. Apply W. A. Wilton, Roland, Man. 3-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 14 months old. T. Larsen, Leroy, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS, CHOICE YOUNG bulls. C. O. Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 1-5

SWINE

Various

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES AND Yorkshires. Dams and sires are from the best blood in the country. W. L. Dawson, Woolford, Alta. 1-5

Berkshires

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, GOOD STRETCHY gilts, April and May farrowed. Sired by imported boars. Guaranteed safe in pig to good boars for April and May farrow, \$35 each. Registered papers included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 2-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

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SELLING—TWO REGISTERED DUROC BOARS, seven months old. Earn Kyle, Weyburn, Sask. 51-6

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1923 YORKSHIRE BOAR, FROM PROVINCIAL championship parentage. Gets large, select litters. Best offer accepted. Papers. Paul Melick, Rainton, Sask. 3-3

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SHEEP

Various

WANTED—PEDIGREE OXFORD OR SHROP- shire ewes. J. O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 3-3

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SUPERIOR SILVER FOXES—WHY DO OLD, experienced breeders select our stock to improve their herd? There is a reason. Reasonable prices. Easy terms. Superior Silver Fox Co., J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Building, Winnipeg. 3-3

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COLLIE PUPS (FEMALES), REAL GOOD ONES, descended from Clinker, champion collie of the world. Parents are real leaders. Registered, \$11; well-bred, \$8.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 1-3

WOLFHOUSES—STRICTLY ALIVE, NO trash. Photo. Stamp. Huntoon Kennels, Huntoon, Sask. 2-3

PURE-BRED CHINCHILLA RABBITS—AM selling a few choice pairs at \$25 per pair, or \$35 per trio. John Jeffrey, Box 383, Herbert, Sask. 2-3

HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES, SINGERS, \$8.00, express charges paid. Mrs. Bilsh, Becharf, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS GOOD heifers, males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. R. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 3-2

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CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, chinchilla rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 49-13

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, FLEUR DE Lis Kennels, Macrorio, Sask. 1-5

POULTRY

Various

R.O.P. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN and exhibition R.C. Silver Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Pen of eight exhibition Wyandottes, \$15. Mary Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 1-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from one of the best laying strains in Canada, also large two-year-old Embden geese. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 50-4

SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Rose Comb White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, cockerels and pullets. William Gibb, Killam, Alta. 2-2

SELLING—TOULOUSE GESE, GANDERS, \$3.00; geese, \$2.50; also White Wyandotte cockerels, rose comb, \$1.50 each. G. M. Godkin, Box 126, Balcarres, Sask. 3-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH, two for \$4.00. Large Bronze Turkey toms, \$4.00. Buckwheat, \$1.25 bushel. Cecil Bryant, Carlyle, Sask. 3-6

SELLING—BARRED ROCK AND PARTRIDGE Wyandotte cockerels, from record of performance and exhibition stock, \$2.00 to \$5.00. W. Cole, Irma, Alta. 3-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00; PEKIN ducks, drakes, \$1.50. Wm. Rutten, Wordsworth, Sask. 3-2

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 20 POUNDS, \$5.00; hens, 12 pounds, \$2.50; R. I. Red cockerels, \$1.25. J. Ralston, Box 89, Wawanesa, Man. 2-3

PURE-BRED POULTRY—MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, \$7.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, rose comb, \$3.00. Mrs. Alf Taylor, Ogema, Sask. 2-4

GUINEAS, BROWN LEGHORNS, BUFF Orpington, males, \$2.00. Amos Flohr, Edberg, Alberta. 3-4

BROWN LEGHORN COCKS, WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, pure-bred, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Harold Grass, Box 75, Munson, Alta. 3-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00. Pure Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. J. W. Booth, Wiseton, Sask. 3-3

PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.00 EACH. ELMER J. Gelger, Davidson, Sask. 3-3

Anconas

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB AN- cona cockerels, \$3.00. H. Trimble, Ardath, Sask. 3-3

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1926. Write today for free catalogue.—E. S. MILLER, Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 3-3

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS
Guaranteed pure-bred, heavy egg-laying strains. Book your orders with us and you will not be disappointed. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, etc. Catalogue free.—**RELIABLE BIRD CO., 405 1/2 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Custom Hatching, Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, Breeding Stock. Send for Free Catalogue and save money—369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG.

POULTRY

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, from pedigree cock, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Also yearling hens, extra layers, large birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Datta, Findlater, Sask. 1-6

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS, S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Carefully culled for heavy egg production. Write for prices. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 3-11

SELLING—ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each, two for \$2.50, dandy birds. M. Magnuson, Swanson, Sask. 3-11

SELLING—PURE BRED-TO-LAY S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, fine birds, \$2.50 each. Geo. Mohler, Maymount, Sask. 3-6

SELLING—BEAUTIFUL PURE-BRED ROSE Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Robt Hainstock, Swan River, Man. 3-3

BARON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. E. F. Ellerton, Lawton, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, prize winners, \$1.50 each. Maledin McGregor, Carman, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, from Tom Barron strain, heavy layers, \$2.00. W. R. Mickelburgh, R.R. 1, Regina, Sask. 3-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$3.00, two, \$5.00. H. L. Hampton, Goran, Sask. 2-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN TANGRED cockerels, 251 to 296 record. Witherall, 13A Street West, Calgary, Alta. 2-5

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 3-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, from prize-winning stock, \$2.00 each. Ed. Holmes, Lang, Sask. 1-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.75 each. Fred Rosekrane, Edberg, Alta. 3-3

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 2-4

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK- erels, \$2.00. L. M. Bothner, Outlook, Sask. 2-2

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.50 AND \$2.50 each. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask. 3-3

Orpingtons

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; PAIR, \$5.00. Pullets from same hatch laying since October. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Harnsworth, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from Government inspected flock, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 3-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, \$2.50 each. Magnus Wilson, Gibstone, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, eight to nine pounds, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. F. Coates, Compeer, Alberta. 3-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. George Lawson, Tofield, Alta. 1-4

LARGE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. E. Springsteen, Box 142, Crossfield, Alta. 1-1

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. W. Miskell, Rosetown, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, prize-winning stock, \$3.00 to \$6.00. Okerstrom, Archie, Sask. 2-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5.00 pair, May hatched. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. R. Stanley, Torquay, Sask. 2-3

PRIZE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$4.00 each. L. Hargreaves, Moonomin, Sask. 2-5

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, SELECT birds, good size and color, \$2.50. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 2-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. George Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask. 2-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. G. Salmon, Kelso, Sask. 2-2

Poultry Supplies

YOUR HENS WILL LAY IN JANUARY AND February if you give them Davies' Egg Maker. Used from the Atlantic to Pacific. Makes every hen lay for its keep. Don't wait till March and April for eggs. Get them now when they are worth money. Sent postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00. The old reliable Davies' Egg and Mite Killer is still giving wonderful satisfaction. It also sells at \$1.00 per box, prepaid. With winter right here you cannot afford to be without these poultry necessities. Mail \$2.00 today and try a box of each. The F. G. Davies Company, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. (Agents wanted in every district.) 2-5

SUMMER EGGS AT WINTER PRICES—ALEX- ander Vitagland Tablets are guaranteed to turn your winter loafers into busy layers within three days or money back without question. These tablets are harmless and contain no drugs whatever. Simply place them in the drinking water. No muss, bother or expensive feeds. Try it today at our risk. Two full-sized \$1.25 packages sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.25. Alexander Laboratories, 131 Bohan Building Toronto Ont. 2-2

SURE DEATH TO LICE—STANFIELD'S LICE- Kill gets every louse or mite refunded. No dipping, dusting or odor. Mrs. Perris, of Blackfoot, Alberta, says "This is the best treatment we have ever used for lice on poultry." Big tube treats 200 birds, 60c., or \$1.00 brings two big tubes postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary. 3-3

PRATT'S GUARANTEE IS THIS: "IF PRATT'S Poultry Regulator does not make your hen lay more eggs, your money back." A dose in the feed daily. 3-3

FOR SALE—PEERLESS INCUBATOR, 200-EGG size, good condition, \$15.00. J. H. Adrain, Ernfold, Sask. 3-3

Here's a Sight for Sore Eyes and a Remedy for Run-down Farms



When we get letters like those found below, we feel like the "Doo Dad Chef" at the left. Have you tried advertising Seed Grain, Poultry, Hatching Eggs, or Breeding Stock in Cattle, Sheep or Swine, in this section of the paper? Would you like to raise some extra cash from Second-hand Farm Machinery? Farmers scattered all over the prairie provinces have built up a profitable market for these things by making use of the Farmers' Market Place. "Little Guide Ads." have obtained results like the following for several years:

POULTRY AND SWINE—"Have been using classified ads. for several years, and they never have failed to bring results."—R. J. Rosekrane, Edberg, Alta.

TURKEYS—"Kindly discontinue my ad. in Guide. Never had such quick results before from first insertion."—D. MacPherson, Leney, Sask.

If we can do it for them—We can do it for you
"Little Guide Ads." have opened up the 1926 season with a bang. Advertisers are getting splendid results already. Thousands of people are waiting for just what you have to offer. The one way to sell anything quickly—is to send us your ad. tonight.

RADIO SUPPLIES

Have you a second-hand Radio you would like to sell, so as to make room for a bigger, better set? You can sell it at a very small cost by simply inserting a "Little Guide Ad." in the Special Radio Section of the Farmers' Market Place.

FOR RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM my heavy laying strain, headed by first prize, Saskatoon cockerel, and three E. B. Thompson cockerels, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00, three for \$9.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 1-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes with cups, medals, Regina, Toronto, Detroit. Lady "G" laid 237 eggs, ten months, 61 eggs, 61 days. Beauty and production combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00. Prize hens, \$3.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 1-5

COCKERELS—270-EGG LINE, THE INVINCIBLES. I need room. Sacrificing at half price. Pedigree with every bird. \$2.50, \$3.50 each. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 52-5

MCOPA FARM, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. Three years in the Provincial Egg-Laying Contest, winning one 5th, one 3rd and five 2nd prizes for yearly work. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from leading Western flocks. Barred Rocks exclusively. Ten years with the breed. Will sacrifice to make room at \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Vincent, Sask. 3-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BRED- to-lay strain of prize-winning birds, price \$3.00 or two for \$5.00. Mrs. William Coghill, Congress, Sask. 3-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BEST bred-to-lay strain, well developed, vigorous birds. Price \$3.00, or three for \$8.00. Mrs. Radcliffe, Bagot, Man. 1-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine healthy birds, nicely barred. Bred-to-lay strain, \$3.50 each; two for \$6.00. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 2-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD laying strain, fine barring, price \$2.00. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 2-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PARK'S famous bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 each. Hugh Dubois, Clavet, Sask. 2-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from University stock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. O. M. Torkelson, Tribune, Sask. 2-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, DIRECT ON- tario Agricultural College birds. Best layers in Canada. H. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 2-6

SELLING—IMPORTED BRED-TO-LAY BAR- red Rock cockerels, May hatch, \$1.50, three, \$4.00. A. Kempthorne, Desford, Man. 3-2

FOR SALE—PURE BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, laying strain, \$2.00 each, April and May hatch. Wm. McNeish, Watrous, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Richard Willcocks, Morden, Man. 3-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from best laying strains, \$2.50 each. Mrs. E. T. Broughton, Flaxcombe, Sask. 3-4

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, VIGOR- ous, beautifully narrow barred, good laying strain, \$3.00. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man. 3-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. William Brown, Mayfield, Man. 3-2

POULTRY—WANTED 20 PURE-BRED BARRED Rock pullets, laying strain. Percy Smith, Treherne, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50, Mrs. S. R. Barber, Box 295, Wolseley, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—S. C. BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. R. A. Newton, Dalemead, Alta. 2-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, April hatch. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 2-2

Rhode Islands

GUILD STRAIN, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels, extra large, heavy, dark colored birds, from best egg-laying strain in Canada. Sisters laying at six and a half months. These birds are choice in every way. \$2.25 each. Arthur Frampton, Carnduff, Sask. 3-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, from bred-to-lay stock. Sired by male with records to 218 eggs in his pedigree, \$2.75 each, three or more, \$2.50 each. B. C. Bailey, Rosdene Abbey, Sask. 3-2

OUR WIN AT CALGARY PROVES OUR STUFF. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, sired by prize-winning cock, \$2.00 to \$5.00. E. Bilsh, Bechar, Sask. 2-2

20 YEARS' EXCLUSIVE BREEDING ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, Government approved flock, cockerels, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta. 2-4

ROSE AND S. C. REDS, BIG BEAUTIES, APRIL hatched, from prize stock, winter-laying strain, \$3.00 each, four, \$10. Arthur Hooey, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-2

SACRIFICING—R. I. RED PULLETS, APRIL hatched, direct from experimental farm, October heavy-laying strain, \$1.75. Mrs. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 3-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00 each, two, \$5.00. Anna Flanders, Bowness, River, Man. 3-2

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, FROM bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. James Jesson, Lundbreck, Alta. 3-2

SELLING—\$2.50 EACH, SIX PURE-BRED R.I.R. cockerels, rose comb. Pullets laying. Sam Rogers, Wawota, Sask. 3-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Norman Horning, Macklin, Sask. 3-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, heavy-laying strain, \$3.00. Robert Haine, Macklin, Sask. 3-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, two, \$5.00; one \$4.00, \$5.00 birds. Value guaranteed. Gus. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 1-6

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, winter layers, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 52-6

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.25 each. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 1-3

POULTRY

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Swannell, Quill Lake, Sask. 3-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys, hens, \$5.00 and toms, \$8.00. Mrs. Roy Robson, Box 105, Hussar, Alta. 3-4

WANTED—LARGE MATURE M. B. TURKEY tom. Lynden Cochran, Coronation, Alta. 3-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$6.00. Mrs. Lazier, Nut Mountain, Sask. 3-4

PURE BRONZE TOMS, DANDIES, FROM BIG stock, \$5.00. C. Hales, Wape la, Sask. 3-4

SELECT MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE AND ganders, \$6.00. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 2-6

WHITE CHINESE GANDERS, \$5.00; GEESSE, \$4.00. Mrs. Ora Edwards, Cheadle, Alta. 51-5

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM STOCK FROM Martin's best Dorcas matings, dam's records 200 to 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Cock- erels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 50-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE, REGAL - DORCAS cockerels, from birds taking 1st, 2nd cocks, 1st cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullets, 2nd hen, best mal- best female, 1925, seven to eight pounds. Splendid winter layers. \$5.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 3-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. A few out of special stock at \$5.00 each. John Thompson, Box 53, Penzance, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Miller's strain, April hatched, winter layers, large birds, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Edward Berton, Bladworth, Sask. 2-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from heavy winter layers, \$2.50, two, \$4.50, April hatch. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, early hatched, \$2.00. John Young, Empress, Alta. 3-3

SELLING—PURE BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. L. Pope, Box 15, Richlea, Sask. 3-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels. Sire first prize, Saskatchewan Poultry Show, \$7.00 two, \$5.00. Albert Pere, Margo, Sask. 3-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's heavy-laying strain, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Donald, Lawson, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. C. S. L. WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 3-2

THORNBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Rose Comb, Martin's best strains, \$2.00 each. Robt. Fraser, Melvaal, Sask. 2-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HATCHED from hens with records from 175 to 245. Price \$5.00 to \$10 each. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 2-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. John Buckley, Mentelth, Man. 2-2

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.75 each, or three for \$5.00. Ralph Morley, Francis, Sask. 3-2

SEEDS

Registered Seed

MARQUIS WHEAT—THERE IS NO BETTER strain of registered Marquis wheat in existence than "Lang's First Generation." It is 100% pure, weighs 64½ pounds per bushel, germinates 98%, and is botanically true to type. "Lang's Second Generation," inspected 99.99% pure, germinates 98%, weighs 64½ pounds. There is no better second generation Marquis seed on earth than this lot. We will be pleased to quote you or two bushels or a car load. Our prices are based on the market and we will meet any competition. We also have in store "No. 1 Seed" Marquis, grown from Lang's strain, and will quote in bulk cars or less than car lots sacked. Also six-rowed barley, "No. 1 Seed," in bulk cars. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 3-2

Various

SEAGER WHEELER'S

DESCRIPTIVE SEED GRAIN CATALOGUE IS NOW AVAILABLE

IF you are interested in Selected Seed Strains don't delay in sending for my catalogue, as my seed is being taken up and I will be sold out of some lots at any time now. Apply to SEAGER WHEELER ROSTERN, SASK.

SEEDS

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE THE store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate. Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co. Winnipeg. 52-14

GAS GRAIN PICKLERS—THE NEWEST AND best method of pickling grain. Full particulars on request. Gas Pickler Co., 1816 Lorne St., Regina, Sask. 1-5

AMERICAN BANNER SEED OATS, FROM breaking, cleaned, 65 cents per bushel. White Blossom sweet clover, nine cents pound. R. H. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 3-5

BUCKWHEAT FOR SALE—SAMPLE AND price on application. David Ferguson, Elkhorn, Man. 3-2

SEED OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, FLAX, MAL- den Elevator Co. Ltd., 124 Grain Exchange, Winni- peg. 3-5

Barley

SIX-ROW SEED BARLEY, CAR LOT, 75 CENTS per bushel, f.o.b. Lestock, Sask. Robert Beckett. 3-4

Corn

SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 3-15

Grass Seed

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, thoroughly scarified and cleaned, in cotton bags. Se.: Bromo Grass, 9c.; Rye Grass, 7c. pound, f.o.b. C.P.R. or C.N.R.—Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 3-6

GOVERNMENT TESTED No. 1 BROME AND Western rye grass seed mixed, free from noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, six cents per pound. Fred Heaman, Carman, Man. 3-5

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, eight cents pound. Guaranteed free from couch grass and noxious weeds. N. C. Stewart, Philpen, Sask. 2-6

WHITE BLOSSOM UNSCARIFIED SWEET clover seed, cleaned, 90 per cent. will grow, six cents pound, bags free. D. Roberts, Osborne, Man. 3-6

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, cleaned, scarified, 10c. per pound. Sample if requested. E. Toster, Arcola, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, scarified, cleaned, 10c. per pound. Alex. Thomson, Bradwardine, Man. 3-4

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, cleaned and hulled, 8½ cents pound, bags included. J. S. Hill, Foam Lake, Sask. 2-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, scarified seed, 10c. pound. Ch. Verschuer, Inwood, Man. 2-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, 10c. pound. Bert Ferris, Morden, Man. 2-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, scarified 8c. lb., bags extra. W. L. McDonald, Deloraine, Man. 2-7

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$7.50 per 100 pounds; 500 pounds or over, \$7.00 per 100. Newman Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 2-3

SELLING—SLIGHTLY USED HULLER AND scarifier, \$45, at Hatton, Sask. George Rageth. 3-3

ALFA SEED—HANSEN'S COSSACK AND Siberian Yellow Flavored. Write Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 3-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED and scarified, bags included, nine cents per pound. J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-5

TIMOTHY—A FINE SAMPLE, THOROUGHLY cleaned, bags included, ten cents per pound. J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND BAG- ged, eight cents. James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 3-5

Oats

BANNER SEED OATS, INCLUDING SOME CAR- loads eligible for registration as second generation. Can quote very attractive prices. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 3-2

LEADER OATS, GROWN FROM BREAKING, absolutely pure, germination test 98%, 55c. bushel, car lots, f.o.b. Vincent Baldoek, Luseland, Sask. 3-2

CAR LOAD AMERICAN BANNER SEED OATS, 60 cents bushel. Angus Huffman, Balduf, Man. 3-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS BY R. A. Burke, Walpole, Sask. Price 60c. per bushel, f.o.b. Doonside, Sask., C.N.R. 2-3

SELLING—HULLLESS OATS, \$3.00 HUNDRED, sacks extra. Fred Chilton, Cairns, Alta. 2-3

SELLING—BANNER AND VICTORY SEED oats, also feed oats. W. Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-2

SEEDS

Wheat

RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT

has paid off Deloraine's farm mortgages. Got the best strain, Kubanka in Deloraine district went as high as 40 bushels, and Mindum as high as 50 and 60 pounds to bushel. Marquis, next section, 12 bushels, No. 5. Kubanka Carter-Disc cleaned, \$2.25, mill-run 15c over Fort William price for One Northern. Mindum, cleaned, \$2.75; and mill-run 65c over Fort William for One Northern. \$100 extra for seed will pay 500 per cent. interest. Sample, 10c; bags, 25c. MONTGOMERY BROS., DELORAINE

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, THIRD GENERA- tion; field inspection, 99.99% pure; Dominion Seed Branch germination test, 99%; sealed bags or car load. Write for prices. Steve Kolesar, Neepawa, Man. 2-5

UNIVERSITY No. 222 WHEAT, TESTED SIX years at university, average yield seven bushels more than Marquis and four days earlier, ge mination six days 97%, \$2.50 bushel. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alta. 3-5

PURE KUBANKA DURUM FROM HAND-SE- lected seed, \$2.00, sacked. Burbank's Quality, ripens 85 days, among highest yielders grown, \$1.85 sacked. Pure Kota, \$1.55, sacked. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane, Harrowby, Man. 3-5

RED FIFE WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION, 25th year selection, improved heads, club top, yielded 40 bushels acre, \$2.00 bushel. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 3-5

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, FIRST AND second generation grade (registered), heavily cleaned, Price, \$3.00 and \$2.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos C. Bennett. 52-6

BURBANK QUALITY SEED WHEAT, \$2.50 PER bushel; 1,000 bushels, \$2.25 per bushel. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 3-5

SELLING—LIMITED QUANTITY GARNET wheat, \$3.00 bushel, f.o.b., bags extra. J. A. Dawson, Rosthern, Sask. 1-5

FOR SALE—QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.00 PER bushel. Fred Lovatt, Hayfield, Man. 2-6

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

Make More Money in California

on a 20 or 40 acre farm in San Joaquin Valley, where you can work outdoors all the year. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit make good income throughout the year. Climate delightful; long growing seasons; wonderful roads; excellent schools. Co-operative marketing associations afford profitable outlets for all produce. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, ensures success. Ambitious men can start here with less capital. California welcomes newcomers. San Joaquin Valley illustrated folder mailed free. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 972 Railway Exchange, Chicago

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—TO CLOSE AN estate we will sell 300 acres cut up into five farms 30 to 80 acres each, rich river bottom silt, adjoining Chilliwack Valley; Lower Fraser, same kind of land but quarter price. Do not write for further particulars, but see us when you come to Van- couver. Suitable for a colony. Hope and Farmer, 614 Pender St. W., Vancouver

FARM FOR SALE—456 ACRES, ONE MILE from town, good land, water and buildings, fenced, 350 acres under cultivation. In order to wind up an estate this land must be sold. Price \$25 per acre, reasonable cash payment. For information, write Campbell and Kiddle, Enclings P.O., Alta. 3-6

HALF-SECTION, TEN-ROOMED HOUSE, furnace heated, hardwood finishes, hip-roof barn; 270 acres under cultivation; two wells; heavy clay level land, no stones; 3¼ miles to town, one mile to school. Price \$5,500. Cash \$1,500, balance crop payments. Cannan Farm Agency, Macklin, Sask. 3-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Penherton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

226 ACRES, DEEPALE ONE MILE, ROBLIN line, \$1,000 cash or \$20 per acre. Ten-year contract, 10% cash down. E. L. Aveling, Box 147, Yorkton, Sask. 1-5

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg

TRADING—QUARTER-SECTION POPLAR bush, easily cleared, crop failures unknown, for 1,000 to 1,400-pound horses, or cash. H. Nunne- maker, Sylvan Lake, Alta. 3-3

EQUIPPED OR UNEQUIPPED FARM, 320 acres, 1¼ miles from town, good buildings. Farm \$25 per acre; small cash payment, balance half crop payments. R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 3-2

60 ACRES AT STONEWALL, 22 MILES FROM Winnipeg; high school, fine kitchen; bungalow and barn; milk route, etc.; \$3,500 cash required. Apply Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg. 3-2

QUICK SALE—MUST SELL MY 11¼-ACRE bearing orchard in Sunny Okanagan, British Columbia, \$5,500. G. M. Kearns, 45 Hastings W., Vancouver, B.C.

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA—GET FREE map and literature by writing State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO- date grain and stock farm. Particulars. Address, John A. Kaeser, Box 538, Morden, Man. 48-8

HALF-SECTION, \$2,500. WRITE BOX 51 Kincaid, Sask. 3-3

Farm Lands Wanted

FARM LANDS WANTED IN MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta, for sale on share of crop terms. We have a number of experienced farmers with complete outfits of livestock and farm equipment who are anxious to purchase improved farms immediately. Submit full particulars to British Dominions Land Settlement Corporation Limited, 364 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 2-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 43-1

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale for spring delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 3-5

CITY PROPERTY

TRADE—HOUSE AND THREE LOTS FOR something useful on farm or good piano. What offers. Mrs. W. E. Palmer, Keeler, Sask.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Moving the Pups

I'm moving Cubby's pups today from manger-box to mow, and that is why she says her say in that peculiar "Wow!" Those pups must have a safer place or some fair winter morn, they'll find their happy hunting space and Cub will be forlorn. "It's better, Cubby," I exclaim, "to move these pups from here, or they will show up dead or lame, or spoiled for life, I fear. So to the mow they must be moved, it's warm and cozy there, and you have often, often proved that you can climb the stair! So come along, old Cubby lass, don't make so much ado, your small chagrin is sure to pass, and you will thank me, too!" But strange to say old Cubby feels that I am butting in, intruding in her private deals, displaying "cheek" and "chin"; she feels that I should saw my wood and mind my own affairs, she figures that her plans are good in picking nests and lairs; she seems to think she knows her game from A. at least to Z, and so resents a hint or claim that emanates from me! Well, Cub is like a thousand girls whom I have met or known, who have positions, jobs or bents, which they believe their own; they will not take a hint or word from any other source, and they become unduly stirred at all advice, of course! "This is my job," such fellows say, "so you may saw your wood, I know my job from Z to A, like any fellow should! You cannot hand advice to me, so don't disturb me, please; I know I know my task, you see, in all its q's and t's!" Yes, Cub is like such gents as those, yet I am certain now that manger-box is full of woes, but not the cozy mow!

FARM MACHINERY

Various

TWO NEW SIX-SHOE EMERSON WILD OAT separators, complete with power attachment and bagger, \$115 each. One three-shoe with wheat riddles, only \$35. 300 feet best quality three-inch rubber belting, 16 cents per foot. Oliver Douglas, Franklin, Man.

WANTED—LARGE STRAW CUTTER WITH blower, also eight or 15 H.P. engine, or small tractor. Must be snap for cash. Box 42, Hayter, Alta.

FOR SALE—COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, six-turrow frame, with four breaker bottoms, little used, \$110, f.o.b. Moosomin. W. J. Gedge, Moosomin, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL 10-H.P. KEROSENE GASO-line engine, 9 1/4 Vessot grinder. Complete with belt. Running order. A. Kempthorne, Desford, Man. 3-5

SELLING—SLIGHTLY USED CULTI PACKER, 15 feet wide, \$125, at Hutton, Sask. George Hageth, 3-3

NOTICE—WANTED, ELEVATING GRADER, cheap for cash. William McCauley, Sovereign, Sask. 3-3

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR A 25 H.P. gas engine in good condition, at your own price, write Box 72, Wiseton, Sask.

BARGAIN—RUMELY 12-20, GOOD AS NEW; Cockshutt engine four-disc plow, plowed 100 acres. Both \$800. Edgar Swalm, Kindersley, Sask. 2-3

DAIN HAY STACKER AND PUSH SWEEP, two mowers and one rake. Real snap for \$200. Alfred Waldern, Lacombe, Alta. 2-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—BISSELL 14-FT. DISC; windmill tower, 50 ft. J. M. Craig, Vantage, Sask. 2-6

ONE BRADLEY ALL-STEEL HAY PRESS, good as new. Peter Gross, St. Boswells, Sask. 2-3

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS; TITAN, CASE and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magnets, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overlands, Gray Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 51-26

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnets, gears, generators, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-9

WANTED—FORD CAR GOVERNOR, E. Wright, Sidney, Man. 3-2

Tractors

WILL TRADE 10-20 TITAN, PLOWS, ALSO Maxwell touring car for cattle, horses, sheep or 15-30 tractor. Box 20 Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FORDSON TRACTOR, EQUIPPED FENDERS, governor, pulley, 16-inch breaking plow. Good condition. \$300 cash. Box 69, Shackleton, Sask.

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTOS

WILL TRADE 1922 OLDSMOBILE 8, AT CON-dition, for 20 or 25 steam tractor. M. Hadaller, Hazelridge, Man.

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

RADIATORS MADE AND REPAIRED FOR cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., manufacturers of cartridge radiators, 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

BOOKS

HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 3-5

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 1017

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

ROUND POSTS OF POPLAR AND WILLOW can be made to last a lifetime at small expense by using Century Brand Creosote. The sapwood absorbs Creosote readily—heartwood must have pressure. Dominion Government Forestry Branch directions on request. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, Calgary, Alta.

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 44-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Oldest and largest in Canada. Send for prospectus. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. 1-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FINANCIAL

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FUNDS available for the purchase of farm lands, agree ments for sale and farm mortgages. Submit full particulars in first letter to Box 8, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 2-3

MISCELLANEOUS

FISH

FRESH FROZEN FISH Pickered, Round, 9c
Jackfish, Dressed, 6c Whitefish, Dressed, 8c
Mullet, 3 1/2c. pound; bags included; f.o.b. Langruth. Cash with order. **THE CITY MARKET HOUSE**
ST. WALBURG, SASK.

FRESH FROZEN FISH—BUY DIRECT FROM fisherman, get strictly fresh fish at lowest prices. Jackfish, 4 1/2c. pound; Tailfish, 5c. pound; Mullet, 3 1/2c. pound; bags included; f.o.b. Langruth. Cash with order. T. E. Thompson, Langruth, Man.

TROUT, DRESSED, 100-POUND BOX, \$12; Whitefish, dressed, \$9.00; Pickered, round, \$7.00; Jackfish, \$5.50; f.o.b. St. Paul. Cash with order. Former prices cancelled. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 1-6

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST ON new fresh frozen winter caught fish before ordering your winter's supply. It will pay you. Address, Dept. D-1, The Big River Fish Company, Big River, Sask. 49-13

FOR SALE—FRESH FROZEN JACKFISH, 4 1/2c; Tailfish or Little White, 5c.; Mullet, 3c. Terms, cash with order. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 2-8

PRICES ON LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN FISH, guaranteed fresh. Special on large orders. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 47-12

FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH, 7c. POUND, Cash with order. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 3-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARIKOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, EC-zema healed by Nurse Denker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment also by mail. Patient can work as usual. Mrs. Andrew Lehue, Hanley, Saskatchewan, writes: "Your treatment has done wonders to me. I can now work all day without any trouble. Before I started to use your treatment my leg was very sore, I did not know what to do. Your ointments took all the pain away and the varicose ulcers are now all healed up nicely. I consider your treatment is real, etc."

BARGAIN CATALOGUE, LISTING LATEST novelties, masquerade supplies, etc., sent free, postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

HOME REMEDIES, GUARANTEED ECZEMA Remedy. Doctor book free. Prof. McCreery, Chatham Ont.

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per ounce. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON, SASK. Freight charges paid on all hides shipped for tanning. Work guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Ask for price list.

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON, CUS-tom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916.

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, furs, wool. Prices and tags on request, 35c. per pound paid for horsehair, delivered Calgary. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E.

MORDEN TANNERY FOR ROBES, RAW-hide leather, black raw-hide leathers, lace leather. Properly finished. Robert Paul, Morden, Man.

SHIP YOUR FURS TO OUR BRANCH IN Saskatoon, and beef hides to Winnipeg address. Northwest Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg or Saskatoon. 50-8

High Blood Pressure Specialist

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN TREATING this disease. I am the only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Write Dr. Carscallan, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 2-5

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE INEXPENSIVELY overcome, without drugs. Send address. Dr. S. E. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

HONEY

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSO-lutely pure from the old reliable apiary. Flves or ten in 60-pound crates; Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.80 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 51-5

ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$7.25; Amber, mostly Clover, \$5.75 per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 1-5

SELLING—CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND ten-pound lithographed pails, 60 pounds, \$9.60, f.o.b. Carman, Man. Sample 10 cents. W. F. Somers. 51-5

SPILETT'S CLOVER HONEY—SIX TEN-pound pails, crate, \$9.00 f.o.b. Write for price on large quantities and sample. Isaac Spillett, Dauphin, Man. 2-3

OVER 20 YEARS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS proclaim our honey to be good honey; 60-pound crate, \$9.00. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 50-6

FINEST MANITOBA HONEY, FIVES OR TENS, in 60-pound crates, \$9.00. Ch. Verscheure, Inwood, Man. 2-3

FOR SALE—FINEST CLOVER HONEY, \$7.80 per 60-pound crate; Buckwheat, \$8.00. M. Mossip, Dunnville, Ont. 2-3

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER suc-cessfully treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 2-5

HOUSE DRESSES

VICTORIAN HOUSE DRESS—SUPERIOR BLUE print, large dot, wide linen oval collar, breast panel of contrasting color; pockets and belt. The dress for particular people. Sizes 36 to 44. Price \$2.50, delivered. Touchcraft, 52 Gertie Street, Winnipeg.

LEGAL

MAKE YOUR OWN WILL—BAX WILL FORMS with full instructions and specimen Will, 20 years in use. All stationers, 35c.; by mail, postpaid, three for one dollar. Bax Will Form Co., 181 College St., Toronto.

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT AND PLANT EXTRACTS to make at home all kinds of choice liqueurs, syrups, etc., 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 1-1

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

WILLOW, TAMARAC AND CEDAR POSTS, cordwood and stove blocks. Write for delivered prices. P. O. Box 793, Edmonton, Alta. 51-5

SELLING—CORDWOOD, WHITE POPLAR, \$2.75 cord, f.o.b. Arbog. Also selling hay, lowest prices. Harry Steff, Arbog, Man. 3-3

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CARLOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 52-13

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE, ALLAN Sln, Solsqua, B.C. 1-5

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton

RADIO SUPPLIES

NORTHLAND FIVE-TUBE RADIO SETS—Fully tested and guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue showing full line sold by mail order. Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 47-9

REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-24

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

SEWING MACHINES SOLD, EXCHANGED and repaired. All makes. Overhauling and cleaning, \$1.00. Sew! head, Clydebank, 514 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 1-5

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES IN SASKAT-chewan for good live salesman to sell a most complete line of general merchandise direct to the consumers. If you have sales ability this position will assure you a good income. Wylie-Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg. 52-5

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, FOR RAILROADS nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150-\$250 monthly (which position?) Railway Association. Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 52-5

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

MANUFACTURERS ALWAYS CONSIDER good inventions. Fortunes are made from new ideas to suit modern times. Send for free list of ideas and circulars. The Ramsay Company, Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont.

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION RE-garding patenting can immediately secure interest-free booklet. Communications treated strictly confidential. Associates Ottawa, Washington, England. World-wide patent connections. Marsden and Bromley, 403 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 49-13

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 49-5

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. We have tobacco that will suit anyone. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Rouge, Quesnel, Haubourg, 65c.; Quesnel, Perfum d' Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-Writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg.

SELLING—TYPEWRITER, UNDERWOOD, IN perfect condition, \$50. Vera Conolly, Flaxcombe, Sask. 2-2

An Experiment in Education

Is self-maintaining workers' education practicable?

This is the question which Commonwealth College, an American resident school for workers, is trying to answer. Each student and teacher at this institution spends four hours a day at productive labor, and the school seeks eventually to be entirely self-supporting.

The workers' education movement in America is very young. In the last few years modest beginnings have been made. Like their English and continental predecessors American labor educators have encountered organizational difficulties. The limitations of evening classes are apparent. On the other hand few working class students can support themselves and contribute toward the upkeep of a resident labor college.

Work While You Learn

"Work while you learn" is the solution which Commonwealth College suggests. Commonwealth, frankly experimental, is trying to work out a technique for self-maintaining education. The school already provides food, lodging and laundry service to its students in exchange for their part-time labor. Having begun almost without capital equipment, the college group must erect buildings and prepare land for crops, and will necessarily face a small deficit for several years.

Commonwealth College is located near Mena, Arkansas, in the Ozark Mountains of central southern United States. In addition to possessing scenic and climatic advantages, this region is one of the few in the country which remain comparatively unexploited. Teachers and students, clad in overalls, pioneer much as their forefathers did. They already raise much of their own food; later they expect to install a sawmill, a cannery a printing plant and other small shops.

Limit Output to Needs

The aims of the school community are purely educational, and economic activities will be carried on only insofar as they help to support the institution. The group will not attempt to engage in industries where large-scale production prevails. Every member of the group expects to keep on working as hard as he would in the outside world; the only compensation will lie in academic freedom, group democracy and "family consciousness."

Commonwealth College was founded three years ago, but occupied temporary quarters until last spring. It is one of three resident labor colleges in the United States, and the only one not attached to a particular group within the labor movement. Commonwealth conceives of itself as a kind of open forum where facts can be presented, opinions freely heard, and the student left to make his own decisions. Every shade of opinion within the labor movement is represented among the teachers and students.

The school was founded by William Edward Zeuch, formerly of the staff of the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin, and Kate Richards O'Hare, American delegate to the 1914 London Congress of the Socialist International. The advisory council includes Upton Sinclair, the author.

Social studies predominate in the curriculum, though courses in psychology, literature, composition, mathematics, physical science, and a number of other subjects are also given. A two-year preparatory course and a three-year collegiate course are offered. The school aims specifically to prepare its students for efficient work in the labor movement.

An educational unit of the type of Commonwealth College must always remain small. If the Commonwealth plan proves feasible, however, the idea will undoubtedly be used in other parts of the world. European countries, with powerful co-operative movements, should afford admirable settings for such schools. Commonwealth hopes to establish friendly relations with workers' schools throughout the world and to cement that friendship by exchange of ideas, and eventually, perhaps, of teachers or students.—Harold Coy.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 15, 1926.

WHEAT—Markets have been narrow with very light trade. Export acceptances have been small and have consisted of wheat in Eastern positions. The usual hedging has been in evidence, but offerings in the country have been light and were about sufficient to care for the Eastern Canadian milling demand for all rail shipment. With the accumulation of heavy stocks at the lake heads and consequent embargoes, movement from the country is slowing up and grain is being diverted to interior elevators for unloading. The government elevators in Moose Jaw and Saskatoon and the C.P.R. in North Transcona being in active operation. Cash markets are slow, and wheat is fairly firmly held, reflecting a stronger cash position than might ordinarily be expected under the circumstances. United Kingdom and the Continent are shipping freely from Argentina and shortly will be importing from Australia in fair quantities. A continued narrow market is looked for until some unforeseen factor effects it.

Coarse grain has been decidedly dull, with futures practically unchanged from day to day. There is a fair all-rail business in oats of the lower grades and some barley for export, but comparatively quiet conditions prevail in connection with these grains with no urgent demand for anything.

FLAX—Small trade with the American market fluctuation governing the local price to a large extent. Only odd cars changing hands.

| WINNIPEG FUTURES | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|----------|--|
| Jan. 11 to Jan. 16, inclusive. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Week Ago | Year Ago | |
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 158½ | 157½ | 156½ | 159½ | 158½ | 157½ | 160 | 160 | 194½ | |
| July 156½ | 155½ | 155½ | 157½ | 157½ | 156½ | 158½ | 158½ | 191½ | |
| Oct. 137½ | 138½ | 138½ | 140½ | 139½ | 139½ | 138½ | 138½ | .. | |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 69½ | |
| July 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 70½ | |
| Oct. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 67½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 98½ | |
| July 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | .. | |
| Oct. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 223½ | 225½ | 225½ | 226½ | 224½ | 223½ | 223½ | 223½ | 274½ | |
| July 224½ | 226½ | 225½ | 227½ | 225½ | 224½ | 225½ | 225½ | 275½ | |
| Oct. 216½ | 218½ | 218½ | 218½ | 218½ | 216½ | 215½ | .. | .. | |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | | |
| May 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 107½ | 107½ | 105½ | 107½ | 107½ | 157½ | |
| July 106½ | 106½ | 105½ | 107½ | 107½ | 106½ | 107½ | 107½ | 154½ | |
| Oct. 96½ | 97½ | 96½ | 99½ | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | .. | .. | |

| CASH WHEAT | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|----------|--|
| Jan. 11 to Jan. 16, inclusive. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | Week Ago | Year Ago | |
| 1 N .. | 155½ | 154½ | 153½ | 156½ | 155½ | 154½ | 147½ | 194½ | |
| 2 N .. | 150½ | 149½ | 148½ | 150½ | 150½ | 149½ | 152 | 187½ | |
| 3 N .. | 145½ | 144½ | 143½ | 145½ | 145½ | 144½ | 147 | 182½ | |
| 4 .. | 137½ | 136½ | 135½ | 138½ | 137½ | 136½ | 139 | 171½ | |
| 5 .. | 130½ | 129½ | 128½ | 131½ | 130½ | 129½ | 132 | 165½ | |
| 6 .. | 111½ | 110½ | 109½ | 113½ | 111½ | 110½ | 113 | 153½ | |
| Feed .. | 91½ | 90½ | 89½ | 92½ | 91½ | 90½ | 93 | 134½ | |

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed January 15 as follows: March 1d higher at 12s 4½d; May 1d higher at 12s 1d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted ½c higher at \$4.87½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March, \$1.79½; May, \$1.75½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.72 to \$1.85; No. 1 northern, \$1.72 to \$1.74; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.69 to \$1.82; No. 2 northern, \$1.69 to \$1.72; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.59 to \$1.79; No. 3 northern, \$1.59 to \$1.70. Montana, No. 1 hard, \$1.72 to \$1.88; No. 1 hard, \$1.72 to \$1.75. Minnesota and S. Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.72 to \$1.74; No. 1 hard, \$1.71 to \$1.74. No. 1 fancy amber durum, \$1.59½ to \$1.69½; No. 2 fancy amber durum, \$2.58½ to \$1.68½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.47½ to \$1.57½; No. 1 durum, \$1.42½ to \$1.50½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.43½ to \$1.55½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.40½ to \$1.52½; No. 3 durum, \$1.39½ to \$1.46½; No. 3 yellow, 77½c to 81½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38½ to 39½c. Barley, 64c to 66c. Rye, No. 2, 99½c to \$1.00½. Flax, \$2.48 to \$2.53.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon, 112s to 122s per 112 pounds (24½c to 26½c), boxes, 108s to 118s (23½c to 25½c). Light and leanest bacon was in small supply, while prime and heavy sold at a heavy discount. American, 106s to 108s (23c to 23½c); Irish, 118s to 136s (25½c to 29½c); Danish, 120s to 130s (26c to 28½c). Danish killings estimated at 50,000 head.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 93 Canadian cattle, all from Ontario points. Prices ranged from 9½c to 11c per pound alive. There were no Western cattle offered. Sales of Irish amounted to 680 head, top quality stall-fed cattle selling from 11c to 11½c, and the plainer variety from 9c to 10c. Demand for Canadian and Irish cattle was not very keen. Scotch baby beef, 15c to 15½c, prime Scotch 13½c, and heavies 12c to 13c. Scotch cattle were offered in larger numbers and prices were easier.

There were 1,070 Canadians offered at Birkenhead. Steers brought from 18½c to 20½c in sink (dressed weight, including offal), cows 14c to 16c, bulls from 13c to 15c. 3,800 Irish cattle sold from 18½c to 20½c.

London reports the sale of 178 Canadian dressed sides. Medium quality sold at 16½c per pound, and choice up to 18c. There was a rather firmer tendency for the best quality.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,600; market steady to weak, with Thursday's close. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8.50; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bologna bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$6.00 to \$7.25.

Calves, 1,600; market strong, good lights mostly 1.20.

Hogs, 13,000. Market—Bidding steady; top price, \$12.35 bid. Bulk prices follow: Butcher

| Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 11 to January 16, inclusive | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|--------------|------|-------------|--|
| Date | 2 CW | 3 CW | OATS Ex Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | Fd. | 1 NW | FLAX 2 CW | 3 CW | RYE 2 CW | |
| Jan. 11 .. | 47½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 38½ | 61½ | 56½ | 52½ | 51½ | 215½ | 211½ | 198½ | 101½ | |
| 12 .. | 47½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 38½ | 61½ | 56½ | 52½ | 51½ | 217½ | 213½ | 200½ | 101½ | |
| 13 .. | 47½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 38½ | 61½ | 56½ | 52½ | 51½ | 217½ | 213½ | 200½ | 100½ | |
| 14 .. | 48 | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 38½ | 62½ | 57½ | 53½ | 52½ | 219 | 214½ | 201½ | 102½ | |
| 15 .. | 47½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 38½ | 61½ | 56½ | 53½ | 52½ | 216½ | 212½ | 199½ | 101½ | |
| 16 .. | 47½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 38½ | 60½ | 57½ | 52½ | 51½ | 215½ | 211½ | 198½ | 100½ | |
| Week Ago .. | 47½ | 43½ | 43½ | 41½ | 37½ | 61½ | 56½ | 52½ | 51½ | 215½ | 211½ | 198½ | 107½ | |
| Year Ago .. | 67½ | 61½ | 62 | 50½ | 55 | 98½ | 88½ | 86½ | 84½ | 266½ | 262½ | 253½ | 151½ | |

The Fresh Flavor

of delicious

"SALADA" GREEN TEA

is preserved in the air-tight SALADA packet. Finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Insist upon SALADA.

Ship Your Grain

to UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Lougheed Building,

Winnipeg

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

DRESSED AND LIVE POULTRY WANTED

| | Dressed | Live | | Dressed | Live |
|--|---------|--------|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over | 30-31c | 24-25c | Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over | 23-25c | 19-21c |
| Turkeys, 10-12 lbs. | 26-27c | 21-22c | Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat | 21-22c | 21-22c |
| Turkeys, 8-10 lbs. | 24-25c | 18-19c | Hens, 4-6 lbs. | 18-19c | 18-19c |
| No. 2 and underweight stock paid for at Highest Market Price. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until February 3. | | | | | |
| PREMIER PRODUCE CO. - 124 ROBINSON ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. | | | | | |

cases of storage eggs on hand. Poultry: Receipts are very light with slight movement in live turkeys and fowl reported from Regina. No movement in dressed poultry.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts sufficient to supply demand. Extras 35c, firsts 32c, seconds 28c. Storage stocks low, jobbing seconds \$8.75 per case. **EDMONTON**—Eggs: Market easy, heavy receipts and slow demand is causing prices to drop. Dealers quoting country shippers delivered extras 30c, firsts 28c, seconds 25c. Poultry: Market firm, receipts from country points almost nil.

Stettler Annual Convention

R. A. Van Slyke, representing the Dairy Pool, A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., H. E. G. H. Scholefield, and Hon. Perren Baker, were speakers at the recent annual convention of the Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association. The Oddfellows Hall, Stettler, was filled to capacity for the afternoon and evening sessions. Mr. Van Slyke explained the agreement which the Dairy Pool had made with the creameries, while Mr. Scholefield dealt with association matters. There was no doubt, he said, that if the farmers fully realized what the organization was doing for them, not a farm man or woman would stay outside it. The provincial railways and telephones, mortgage legislation, and other provincial affairs were dealt with by Mr. Sanders, who said that that the present government had reduced the number of civil servants by several hundreds, without affecting the efficiency of the various departments. Following the address of Mr. Baker, on the Educational Problems of the Province, there was a discussion on the proposed new Educational Tax. All the speakers agreed on the need for some action, though there was some opposition to any additional taxation. Confidence in the provincial government was expressed in a resolution passed by the delegates. Other resolutions asked for an improved system of wheat grading, and urged that the economic groups be taken into consideration in drafting the new provincial redistribution bill. J. E. Brown, Castor, was re-elected president; Mrs. R. Price, Stettler, is vice-president for the new year, while the directors are: E. Lepard, Castor; E. Pfeiffer, Red Willow; F. W. Cusick, Stettler; E. A. Hanson, Big Valley; E. Armstrong, Botha; S. L. Stauffer, Bye Moor.

Fining of Voters Proposed

Nomination of a candidate for the provincial constituency of Lac Ste. Anne was considered at the annual convention held at Onaway, recently. "It was readily seen," states the secretary, R. H. Hancox, "that M. C. McKeen, the present member, was to be the unanimous choice of the convention. Mr. McKeen gave a brief talk on legislative matters, and was given a rousing reception. At the close of the business session a public meeting was held, when Hon. George Hoadley and Hon. V. W. Smith gave interesting address on provincial matters. Both were accorded a hearty vote of thanks. Fining of voters who fail to go to the polls on election day, and disfranchisement for a third failure to vote, was proposed by a resolution of the convention. Officers elected were: C. A. Stevens, Whitecourt, president; W. Turnbull, Onaway, vice-president; and R. H. Hancox, Rochford Bridge, secretary-treasurer.

Defining Parents

Little Alfred was asked to write a composition on parents, and wrote this: "Parents are things which boys have to look after them. Most girls have parents. Parents consist of pas and mas. Pas talk a good deal about what they are going to do, but it's mostly the mas that make you mind."

Live and Dressed DUCKS

| | | |
|--|---|--------|
| in good condition | | 21c |
| HENS | over 6 lbs., 21c; 5-6 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 15c; under 4 lbs., in | 17c |
| good condition | | 13c |
| YOUNG ROOSTERS | 1925 hatched, over 5 lbs., 19c; 4-5 lbs., in good condition, 17c; under 4 lbs., in good condition | 15c |
| TURKEYS | in good condition | 18-23c |
| Old Roosters | | 9c |
| Geese, in good condition | | 13c |
| 4c per lb. more for Dressed Chickens and Turkeys only. Dressed Hens best market price. If shipping alive, write or wire for crates. | | |
| GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO. 91-95 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG | | |

DISCARD THE TRUSS!

The Rupture is Forgotten

from the first moment that a Brooks Appliance exerts its constant, firm but gentle pressure; then Nature welcomes the chance to cure. Now you can free yourself of rupture without pain, operation or loss of time. Don't endure truss torture any longer—try the method which thousands of men, women and children hail as a permanent cure.

The Brooks Appliance is Sent on Trial to Prove Its Every Claim

Ten Reasons Why You Should Send for BROOKS RUPTURE APPLIANCE

- 1 It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
- 2 The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
- 3 Being an air cushion of soft rubber, it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters nor causes irritation.
- 4 Unlike the ordinary so-called pads used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome nor ungainly.
- 5 It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
- 6 The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
- 7 There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
- 8 There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
- 9 All the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
- 10 WE GUARANTEE YOU COMFORT at all times and in all positions, and sell every Appliance with this positive understanding.

Note This Well:

Where trusses, salves, steel and leather harnesses fail, the Brooks Appliance wins its greatest successes. It is the only truly comfortable, sanitary and scientific device holding rupture without irritation, inconvenience, annoyance or pain. This we offer to prove by sending you a BROOKS APPLIANCE entirely at our risk.

Can You Doubt That These Are Genuine Cures?

"All the Faith in the World in Them"

R. No. 2, Cortland, Ohio,
August 23, 1924.

Will you send me your charts and price list? My daughter, nine years old, has had a rupture just break through down low on the right side and your Appliance worked such wonders for me I want one for her. I had a rupture from birth, and at the age of 27 I could scarcely work at all. After wearing one of your Appliances for only a year-and-a-half I was entirely cured and I am a millwright, so my work is heavy, but I am never bothered one bit. So I have all the faith in the world in them and feel if one cured my rupture of 27 years' standing, it certainly ought to do the same for my child.

Very truly yours,
WM. J. CLARK.

"Feel I Have Been Cured"

Brownsburg, Indiana,
February 2, 1925.

I have received several letters the last year, and intended to write and tell you of the success your Appliance has been to me.

I wore one of your Appliances with ease until I felt I was cured. I haven't worn it now for almost one year and feel I have been cured.

And am sure I can recommend your Appliance to any of my friends.

MRS. HARRY JOHNSON.

"Have Done All Kinds of Heavy Outside Work Since Cured"

Racine, Wisconsin,
February 20, 1925.

I believe that I have been completely cured of rupture by your Appliance. I have not worn one of yours or any other truss for over three years, and have done all kinds of heavy outside work since, so I believe that is a fair test giving me a right to say that I am cured.

I am a satisfied customer and hope to remain so.

HARVEY F. CLARK.

"I Have No Rupture Any More"

Ames, Iowa,
April 28, 1925.

Well, I have no rupture any more. I wore your Appliance seven months and I was completely cured. I can lift now just as hard as I can and it don't affect me in any way. I wore other makes of trusses for two years with no results.

There is no doubt in my mind but that you have the best Appliance on the market, and if it serves everyone as it served me it is worth a good many times its price. I do and will recommend your Appliance to anyone suffering from rupture.

H. A. OSBORNE,
1212 N. Kellogg Ave.

"Cured Me Without an Operation"

Peno, S. D.,
February 20, 1925.

The Appliance I got from you I wore about one year and it cured me completely. I have not used it since. I saw a doctor before I tried one of your Appliances and he said the only cure would be an operation, but it cured me without an operation. And it didn't bother me to wear after the first two weeks.

A. W. GROVER.



C. E. BROOKS—INVENTOR OF THE APPLIANCE

He Cured Himself—His Method Has Cured a Great Host of Rupture Sufferers as is attested by thousands upon thousands of letters such as these. If ruptured, do not suffer one day longer than needed, write to Brooks Appliance Company, at Marshall, Michigan, for full information (sent in plain sealed envelope) of the

FREE OFFER TO THE RUPTURED

"It Sure is a Blessing to Anyone Who Suffers from Rupture"

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin,
March 13, 1925.

In 1919 our four-year-old boy became ruptured and we sent for a much-advertised Appliance—not a truss with a steel spring—which had a solid cushion, and we received some medicine to rub the rupture with. We used this Appliance and medicine faithfully for two years, but the rupture was still there. As it was time to get another Appliance, his being too small, we thought we would try the one advertised by you. So in September, 1921, we sent for your Appliance. After he wore it for one year there was no sign of any rupture, but we let him wear it until 1923 in Fall. Since then he never wore any Appliance and the rupture is completely healed. He is and was very wild and active, and the more remarkable the cure. Your soft, perfectly-fitting rubber cushion did the work, and we are very thankful to you, and will recommend your Appliance whenever there is an occasion.

Yours thankfully,
OTTO F. BURR.

You may use this letter as testimony, and I will answer every enquiry if return postage is included.

"Accepted for Service After Being Cured"

Larimore, N. D.,
May 4, 1925.

I am writing to let you know that I have not had any need of your Appliance the last six or seven years.

The reason is this: I was examined for the draft in February, 1918, and was found to be ruptured. Still wearing your Appliance was included into the service July, 1918, and again examined and nothing was found wrong. Still wore your Appliance until September, 1918, when I removed it and have never had to put it on again.

Thanking you for all past favors, and am boosting for you, I remain,

Yours truly,
EINAR SOLSING.

Please Remember

Our Appliance is sent on trial to prove what we say is true. You are sole judge. Now fill out and send the coupon—for yourself, a relative or a friend.



FREE INFORMATION COUPON

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO.,
358D State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please mail in plain sealed envelope your illustrated book and full information about your appliance for Rupture, price and a number of testimonials from those who have been cured.

Name

City..... R. F. D.....

Prof.....